# The New-York Times.

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## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

CONTINUED WAR AGITATION.

Advance of Austrian Troops into Italy.

Significant Speech of the King of Sardinia.

GREAT WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the Panic on the Money Markets of Europe.

THE CROWN PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

Cotton Larger—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady—Consols 95 1-2@95 5-8.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Captain Stone, from Liverpool at 8¼ o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th inst., arrived at this port at 10½ o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The Arabia experienced boisterous weather and a succession of westerly gales during the entire passage. She reports that on the 16th inst., at 11:30 P. M., off the Skerries, she exchanged signals with the Royal Mail steamship *Kiev* of Pastoom. The *Kiev* sailed about the same time for New-York direct.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 14th.

The steamship *Kansas* from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 12th.

The steamer *Propeller*, of the Galway Line, has run ashore in Galway harbor, and the tide flowed into her. It was feared she could not be got off. She had on board a part of the cargo intended for the *Circassian*.

The steamer *Circassian* left Galway for St. Johns on the morning of the 11th. She was detained, owing to her running aground, when leaving Queenstown for Galway.

The steamship *Arago* left Southampton for New-York on the 12th.

The *Arabia* on her outward trip arrived at Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 6th.

The *Arago* took out news that disquieting rumors continued to prevail on the Continent, causing increased depression in the funds in all the principal cities. Matters were aggravated by the speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers, which was construed into a warlike sense. The King says:

"The political horizon is not clear, but the future must be awaited with firmness; the future cannot fail to be fortunate, because the policy of the Government is based on justice and a love of its country's liberty. Piedmont is small, but great in the Councils of Europe on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties and is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish."

The King concludes with these words:

"Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence."

Prolonged acclamations followed the conclusion of the speech.

The King of Naples had granted an amnesty to 61 political prisoners, including POERIO, ZERLLARSO, etc. Other concessions were expected to follow.

The French Legislature was convoked for Feb. 7. It was rumored that the British Government intended to augment the Chinese Squadron by twelve sail of the-line.

The news by the *Arabia* is as follows:

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had been prorogued till Feb. 3, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE as Minister to China, and HORACE RAMBOLD Secretary of Legation. Numerous Consuls are likewise appointed. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK is transferred from the Consulate at Canton to the Consul-Generalship at Japan. The *Gazette* further states that the dignity of Knight has been conferred on Chief Justice JAMES BUCHANAN MACAULEY, of Canada.

The *London Times*, in an editorial upon the Monroe doctrine, points out the extraordinary liberties taken by America with that doctrine and says:

"It is rather too much to say, that with half of North America in our lawful possession, we must abstain from meddling in North American affairs, and it is a still stranger measure to found such a doctrine on the simple principles of political fraternity propounded by Mentor."

It was reported that Sir CHARLES YOUNG had been recalled from the Commissionership of the Ionian Islands, and that Mr. GLADSTONE would succeed him.

The *Daily News* says that Sir CARMAN YOUNG's term has expired, and that Mr. GLADSTONE will merely conduct affairs until the new Commission arrives from Eng'and.

The Crown prosecution at Dublin against JOHN FRANCIS MAURY for publishing a seditious and treasonable almanac had resulted in Mr. MAURY being bound in £800, with two securities of £50 each, to keep the peace—that is, suspend the publication of the *Prophetic Almanac* for seven years.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Crown case against some of the members of the Phœnix Club is more complete than the public have been led to believe, and sufficient to satisfy the most hostile Jury.

The farming classes have stood aloof, and the members of the clubs are chiefly shopmen and mechanics.

The clubs were rapidly increasing, and it therefore was necessary that some steps should be taken to put an end to the movement.

A man named DAINY, the alleged murderer of Mr. ELY, was arrested on board the steamer *Circassian* at Galway, as she was about to leave for America.

The failure is announced of POWER & WEREZEBY, London Stock Brokers, largely engaged in speculative operations in Lombardo-Venetian railroad shares, etc.

The depression on the Stock Exchange continued until the 13th, but on that day the excitement greatly subsided under the influence of more satisfactory accounts from the Continent.

More confidence was shown in all the departments of the Stock Exchange, and Consols left off steady at an advance of ⅝ upon the closing rates of the preceding day, during which the fluctuations had been as much as ¾. The lowest price received for Consols was 94¾ on the 12th, being a decline of 2 per cent. since Jan. 1.

The *London Times* remarks that the depreciation in the French funds, caused by the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, has been five per cent., and three per cent. in Russia, five per cent. in Sardinia, six per cent. in Austria, and about three per cent. in Turkey.

Altogether, it may be estimated that the nominal value of the property invested in public stocks and shares in European markets has diminished about £50,000,000 sterling.

### FRANCE.

The panic on the Paris Bourse reached its culminating point on the 12th, when forced sales of three per cents. were made as low as 67f. 40c. A slight rally then occurred and the market closed rather better. On the 13th there was another partial relapse, but the closing quotations established an advance during the day of ¼. Rumors had been current that Count WALEWSKI had retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and been succeeded by Count PALIKAO, but they lacked confirmation. Among the rumors, which contributed to the panic on the Bourse, on the 12th, were the departure of the Austrian Ambassador and the formation of an army of observation on the Alps. Neither of these, however, were confirmed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the French Marshals are charged to take command of the great military Districts, and that the Generals commanding military divisions, who were on leave of absence, have received orders to return to their posts. He also says that Count WALEWSKI has protested energetically against the ominous impression that appears to rule supreme, and that he had, it was said, determined on retiring from a scene where moderation was no longer listened to.

Among other authenticated rumors from Paris, are the following: That orders have been given to prepare over one hundred transports; that Gen. MCMAHON is to command the army of Italy, and that 20,000 of the African contingent are to cross over to Italy from the African Coast.

Prince NAPOLEON left Paris on the 13th inst. for Turin to espouse the Princess CLOTILDA, daughter of the King of Sardinia. The impression prevailed that this measure would secure the support of France to social VICTOR EMANUEL in becoming King of Italy.

The Paris *Presse*, the organ of Prince NAPOLEON, continues to indulge in warlike articles.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of £1,135,700 sterling.

PARIS, Jan. 14—Evening.—The *Constitutionnel* contains an article on the state of affairs. It admits that serious difficulties have arisen between France and Austria, concerning the Danube and Servia, and says that the marriage of Prince NAPOLEON with the Princess of Sardinia will cement the alliance between the two nations. Italy is agitated, but war is only possible in the event of hostilities taking place or being threatened.

The above article had a good effect on the Bourse. The Three per Cents rose to 68f. 30c., but afterwards declined, and closed finally at 68f. 15c. for account, and 68f. 70c. for money.

### ITALY.

The rumors of disaffection in Italy continue unabated. Many persons were leaving Milan every morning. The police had to efface from the walls of houses such inscriptions as "Death to the Germans." The troops quartered at Milan are exceedingly excited, and very strict discipline is necessary to prevent excesses.

The *Times'* Turin and Vienna correspondents believe the accounts of recent events in Italy to have been much exaggerated, and state that it is not true that some of the troops joined the people in seditious cries.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following note:

"The official Gazette of Vienna having announced the dispatch of reinforcements to Italy, the Piedmontese Government has thought it its duty to bring the distant garrisons near to the frontiers of Lombardy, without however calling out the contingent."

Three steamers with troops had arrived at Venice.

The advance guard of the Austrian reinforcements entered Milan on the 30th instant, under General RAMIREZ.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN had quitted Milan, and General GYULAI, the military Governor, commanded in his absence.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies had elected its officers from the ranks of the Liberal Party, Signor RATTAZZI being chosen President of the Chambers. Additional guns had been mounted on the citadel, all pointed against the city.

A Milan letter, of the 8th, says that the chances of a revolt were diminishing daily.

The news of the alliance of Prince NAPOLEON with the Sardinian Princess produced great excitement amongst the Italians, who regarded it as a pledge of the united action of France and Sardinia in the affairs of Italy. It was expected that Prince NAPOLEON's presence at Genoa and Turin would lead to demonstrations of an unmistakable character.

### AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says the spirit of the people in Austria has been aroused by the hectoring of Sardinia and the domineering of France, and that they are well pleased with the spirit displayed by the Emperor. No fewer than 10,000 men were sent by railway from Vienna on Saturday, the 8th, and by Wednesday 17,000 more, including cavalry, were on their way to Italy.

Eight batteries, with 100 horses attached to each battery, were sent off on Monday.

The celerity and ease with which the troops moved from one extremity of the Empire to the other had excited general astonishment.

At one of the theatres a patriotic demonstration had taken place, caused by some allusions in the piece.

It is stated that the Rear-Admiral commanding the Austrian Squadron in the Adriatic, who was about to proceed to the Levant, has been ordered to return to Trieste.

The Austrian corps of observation on the Servian frontier was not above 4,000 strong, and will not be reinforced.

The speech of the King of Sardinia on the opening of the Chambers had produced an unfavorable effect on the Bourse.

The Porte having acknowledged the new state of things in Servia, there is no question now of Austrian occupation in that quarter, and the treaty of Paris is not likely to be broken by the intervention of that Power.

The panic on the Vienna Bourse was most severe on the 12th, the decline in the funds on that day being 1½ to 1¾ per cent. At Frankfort, on the same day, the Austrian securities fell 2 per cent.

VIENNA, Thursday.—A great rise took place to-day in the public securities, Five ⅌ cent. Metalliques being 1½ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday, and Exchange on London improved 2 ⅌ cent.

The German Press, leaving the Austrian journals out of the question, are mainly in favor of peace, but do not wish to see Austria abandoned.

Many Prussian journals wish their Government to support Austria if she is attacked.

### PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent of Prussia opened the Chambers on the 12th. The speech, after a reference to the King's protracted sufferings and an appeal to the Chambers to support the Regent, The general condition of the country is pronounced satisfactory. The budget shows the finances in a favorable state and sufficient for the expenditures. Increased outlay is asked for the maintenance of the royal dignity, for the augmentation of the army force, and for the support of the navy, which is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The peaceful relations of Prussia towards foreign countries continue, and all her friendly connections with the great Powers remain undisturbed. The efforts of the Government have always, in concert with the other German federal Powers, been directed towards obtaining for the German Duchies, which are under the Danish sceptre, the full exercise of those rights to which the federal law and treaties between the German Diet and Denmark gave them founded claims. The speech concluded with a patriotic appeal to the deputies.

### SPAIN.

The Madrid journals are again agitating the question of the immigration of Chinese Coolies into Cuba, owing to the continued diminution of the black population.

A royal decree suspends the recruiting for the colonies.

### BELGIUM.

The dissolution of the Belgian Cabinet is announced, caused, it is said, by a difference on the question of obligatory instructions.

### TURKEY.

A telegraphic cable has been successfully laid to Constantinople and the Dardanelles. It will be extended to Candia and Egypt in the Spring.

Another collision has occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins, in which it is reported that some lives were lost on both sides.

A new loan of fifteen million francs has been contracted by the Porte in spite of English protests.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta papers of Dec. 8, and Hong Kong of Nov. 30, had reached England *vid* Trieste, in advance of the mail, which was due in London on the day the *Arabia* sailed. They add few additional items to the telegraphic accounts.

The Rawah of Banda had surrendered to the British.

The sentence of transportation on the ex-King of Delhi had been carried into effect, and the steamship *Niagara* had conveyed him to the Cape of Good Hope, which is to be his destination.

The dispersion of the rebels continued, but without any decisive blow being struck.

Shipping continued very abundant, and freights were very dull at Calcutta. The Produce market was quiet. In imports, piece goods were in brisk demand at a further advance. Yarns were quiet, but firm.

Tonnage in China continued most abundant.

Sir JOHN BOWRING had left for Manilla.

United States Commissioner REED was at Macao, and had furnished a section of the local press with the new tariff.

Nothing had been heard of Lord ELGIN's expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Reports were current of serious disturbances within a hundred miles of Canton.

LATER.

The Bombay mail, of Dec. 24, reached Suez Jan. 6. No news had been telegraphed.

### Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—A. M.

The *Daily News* City article under date of Friday evening, says:

"The Stock Exchange presented a firmer and altogether more satisfactory appearance, than of late. The tendency to improvement on the Paris Bourse naturally operated as a spur to confidence, and the result is, that Consols have closed only ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower, than on this day week, despite an extreme fall of 2¾ per cent. in the French Funds. In the Share market likewise the movement of prices was favorable on 'Change this afternoon. A further considerable rise took place in Exchange on Austria, consequent upon the growth of political distrust. The operations at the discount department of the Bank to-day were only moderate. In the open market the terms for the best bills are 2¼@2½ ⅌ cent. An aggregate of between £600,000 and £700,000 fell due yesterday upon the Chilian loan and East India Railway capital, but occasioned no pressure whatever."

The *Times* City Article says:

"The English Funds yesterday again showed more firmness, but the tone of the market is, perhaps, more to be attributed to the steady purchases on the part of the public, than to the extent of faith placed in the tranquillizing reports from Paris. The advices from the continent during the morning were on the whole more reassuring, and it is remarkable, that the letters from Paris, are unanimous in expressing the question put to which the prospect of war is regarded by the whole industrial population. It is likewise affirmed, that all the Ministers, including Count WALEWSKI, are now in favor of peace. It is inferred that any positive official declarations which may appear, are mainly intended for the opening of the Chambers, which are convoked for the 7th of February, and that in the interval there may be incessant agitation."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at about 46,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators and 4,500 for export. All qualities had declined ¼d., owing to continental disquietude and the heavy receipts at the American ports. The holders were pressing their stocks upon the market. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 7d.; Middling Mobiles, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 322,000 bales, of which 250,000 bales were American.

Some circulars say the decline scarcely exceeds 1-16d.

Advices from Manchester continue favorable; prices were firm, though the business was limited.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour dull and nominal. Western Canal, 19s. @20s.; Philadelphia, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. Wheat firm at the opening, but dull at the close; Red Western, 2s. 6d.; White do., 2s. 7d.; White Southern, 2s.@7s. 6d. Corn quiet, but steady; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 29s.@30s.; White, 33s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. EGLAND, ATTIA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others, quote Beef in better demand, at a decline, on the middling and lower grades, of 2s. 6d. Pork firm, and holders demand an advance. Bacon steady. Lard firm, but quiet, for new, at 56s.@56s. 3d. Cheese—the fine qualities had advanced 1s.@2s. Tallow advanced 6d., with a good demand; North American, 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars quote Ashes steady, at 29s. for Pots, and 32s. for Pearls. Sugar dull, and declined 3d., but closed firmer. Coffee firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. Rice firm. Philadelphia bark slightly higher; sales at 5s. 6d.@9s., but holders demand an additional advance; Baltimore quiet, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. Clover Seed in good demand, at 53s.@55s. Fish Oils quiet; Cod, 32s.; Sperm Oil wanted, at £92; Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s. Spirits Turpentine firm, and slightly higher; sales at 36s. 6d.@40s. Resin steady; for common, 5s. 3d.; medium and fine neglected.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS steady, and foreign WHEAT in better demand; White American, 40s.@44s.; Red, 32s.@42s. INDIGO steady at £6 10s. for Rails, and £6 5s. for Bars; Scotch Pig steady at 53s. 6d. SUGAR firm. COFFEE closed buoyant. RICE steady. TALLOW tending upward; sales at 53s., 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 40s. TEA steady at 11½d. for Congou. TIN advanced 3s. on English. FISH OILS steady. LINSEED OIL declined to 29s. 3d. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand; New-York, £10 5s.; Boston, £9 15s. HIDES advanced 1s.@2s. COFFEE advanced ⅛d. ⅌ lb. on manufactured.

MONEY—Consols were quoted at the close of business on Friday at 95⅛@95¼ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £47,000.

Money was abundant at unchanged rates.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 5s. 2d.; Dollars 5s. 1½d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Messrs. BARING BROS. quote the market unchanged in rates, with a limited business. There was some demand for State Stocks, and United States 5s were selling at 94.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report the market unchanged.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6 ⅌ cents '68 | 102 | — |
| United States 5 ⅌ cents | 94 | @ 95 |
| Alabama 5 ⅌ cents | 75 | @ — |
| Kentucky 6 ⅌ cents, '72-'73 | 90 | @ 92 |
| Maryland 5 ⅌ cents | 90 | @ 95 |
| Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cents | 103 | @104 |
| Ohio 6 ⅌ cents | 96 | @ 97 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cents | 94 | @ 95 |
| Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1877, ex div | 89 | @ 90 |
| Tennessee 6 ⅌ cents | 94 | — |
| Virginia 6 ⅌ cents | 94 | @ 95 |
| Virginia 5 ⅌ cents, 1869 | 84 | @ 85 |
| Boston 5 ⅌ cents | 90 | @ 92 |
| Boston 4½ ⅌ cents | 82 | @ 85 |
| Illinois Central 5 ⅌ cent. Freelands '60 | 72 | @ 73 |
| Illinois Central 6 ⅌ cent. | 77 | @ 78 |
| Illinois Central Shares | 34 | nominal |
| Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., 1869 | 75 | @ 80 |
| Michigan Central Shares | 40 | @ 50 |
| New-York Central 7 ⅌ cent. | 92 | @ 93 |
| New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent | 89 | @ 90 |
| New-York Central Shares | 78 | @ 80 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent., 1st mort. | 88 | @ 90 |
| New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent. 2d mort. | 80 | @ 85 |
| New-York and Erie 6 ⅌ cent. 2d mort. | 69 | @ 70 |
| New-York and Erie 6 ⅌ cent. mort. | 40 | @ 45 |
| Panama | 140 | @ 145 |
| Reading | 48 | @ 49 |
| Cumberland Coal | 22 | @ 23 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 45 | @ 50 |
| Pennsylvania R. R. | 49 | @ 50 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 30 | @ 35 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 50 | @ 55 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg, 5th mort. | 80 | @ 85 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg, 7th mort. | 90 | @ 95 |

The London *Times* of Saturday morning says: The market was generally unchanged. There were sales of Illinois Central Shares at 34 discount.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending June 11.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 7,000 bales; prices declined 1@2 francs; New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 101f.; stock, 122,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS had an advancing tendency in the interior, but business was dull at Havre, and American FLOUR nominal. ASHES quiet. CORDAGE buoyant, and slightly higher. OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE quiet. SUGAR firm, and slightly higher. LARD buoyant, American, 73 francs. TALLOW firmer. WHALEBONE dull, but firm.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 15—3 P. M.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day estimated at 6,000 bales, the markets closing steady. BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—3 P. M.

Consols 95⅛@95⅝ for both money and account.

### Sailing of the Arabia for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at 4 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Sunday night. The wind is easterly and a thick snow-storm is prevailing.

### Death of Professor Eliot.

Professor WILLIAM H. ELLIOT died on Wednesday afternoon, of a disease of the heart. He was born in the City of New-York, and graduated in Columbia College in 1824. He studied medicine under the direction of the late Dr. MACNEVEN, and the Doctor's degree was conferred on him by the Rutger's Medical Faculty of Geneva College, about the year 1828. At an early age he evinced a strong bias for Chemistry, and at the time of completing his medical education, he had made such attainments in this science, that his chemical dissertation (on the compounds of Cyanogen) gained for him the gold medal of the Faculty, and was afterwards printed in *Silliman's Journal*. In 1832 he was elected Professor of Experimental Chemistry in Columbia College. Three years afterwards he was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of South Carolina, in which capacity he taught with great success for 12 years; and then returned to his native City, where he resided until his death. The Legislature of South Carolina presented him with a valuable present of silver plate for the discovery of a new and cheap method of preparing gun-cotton, which, it was thought, would cause an increased demand for one of the staple products of that State. Dr. ELIOT, for the last year of his life, was consulting chemist of the Manhattan Gas Company. In everything relating to the chemistry of gas manufacture he had no superior in this country. He was a man of sound learning, extensive and varied attainments, and of highly cultivated taste. He died expressing his reliance on a crucified Redeemer, and in the hope of a blessed immortality.

### The Recent Revolution in Mexico.

*Extracts of a Private Letter, dated*

COLIMA, Mexico, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

* * * The totally unexpected turn of the revolution which forced us and all the other foreign residents of this place to an involuntary trip into the forests, has been the cause of our not writing to you sooner. * * * Regarding the revolution here, we have to report to you to-day some highly and, still more, entirely unexpected communications. On the 14th ultimo, General MIRAMON, accompanied by a large reinforcement, reached the Rio de Tecolotlan, united himself with MARQUEZ, and carried the passage of the river. DEGOLLADO retired with all his troops, abandoned Guadalajara, so dearly achieved, and went flying to the Barranocas, (about twelve leagues from here,) where he considered himself to be safe. But again, this time, he allowed himself to be deceived by MIRAMON, who besieged him for a few days, found a passage where DEGOLLADO was not in his way, circumvented them completely, and entered Colima on the 28th of December, entirely unobstructed. In the meantime the Liberals had drawn near, and on the 26th of December they were entirely routed in San Joaquin, about three leagues from this place, by MIRAMON. The taking of Colima, as well as the change in the Government, were carried out without the least obstruction of order, and the remnant of the vanquished Liberals retired to the State of Michoacan. As already observed, all the foreign residents here had joined it prudent, for the purpose of avoiding the thirst of revenge as well as the heavy forced loans of the conquerors, to take a sudden departure towards the coast. Afterwards, when it was found that all these matters had been settled, and that nothing more was to be apprehended, all returned. A few days ago the news reached us of the pronunciamiento of General ANTONIO PICONIA in the capital, and the final nomination of MIRAMON as President.

At present all is quiet here, but we are far from believing that this sanguinary civil war will be easily brought to a close by an accommodation between the contesting factions.

### FROM FRASER'S RIVER.

Recent Intelligence—News from the Mines—General News.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

VICTORIA, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1858.

The principal events that have occurred here since my last, are the freezing of Fraser's River and the reception of news from the Upper Fraser and Bridge Rivers, which places the richness and extent of the British Columbia *placers* beyond a question. The miners on the Lower Fraser had, by the falling of the river, just been enabled to get into the diggings on which the reports of last Spring were based, when operations were interrupted by the freezing of the water, and little will probably be done now till February. Probably, ere this, *washing* has also been stopped on the Upper River, consequently many miners are arriving from above, whose faith in the richness of the mines may be estimated from the fact that they comprise the first rush from above which has *stopped* in Victoria, instead of returning to California.

The steamer *Santa Cruz* arrived here on Dec. 16, with 350 passengers from Langley. Some of these arrived at the latter place in canoes; others on foot from Fort Yale; the majority, however, were the passengers by the little steamer *Enterprise*, from Fort Hope.

On the 23d December the *Beaver* and *Santa Cruz* (steamers) left here for Langley, which they will probably be able to reach, as the weather has moderated considerably.

A good deal of dust is now being received here, and probably more has been sent below in the past six weeks than in all the previous period since the irruption of the Fraser fever. Dr. H. A. DE GROOT (formerly editor of the San Francisco *Times*) has taken an extensive trip through the upper country, and furnishes several interesting letters to the *Gazette*, copies of which I send you.

"I have conversed with many of the trail-men and others from the vicinity of the Upper Fraser, and all substantiate the facts related by Dr. DE GROOT, while many give much more glorious accounts. In fact, as I wrote you in my last, a reaction has been going on here for some time, as was evidenced in the prices realized for lots of the late Langley sale, and the ruling rates for real estate here. And as the diggings described are in the banks, they can be worked from May to the close of November, while February, March and April are the only months in which the bed of the river can be reached.

As a specimen of the weather now experienced on the Lower Fraser, (which, from all accounts, is much colder than in the more open country above,) I send you the following record of thermometrical (Fahrenheit) range of temperature at Fort Hope, in the early part of the present month:

| | Morning. | Noon. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1 | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| Dec. 2 | 30 | 30 | 28 |
| Dec. 3 | 29 | 28 | 30 |
| Dec. 4 | 26 | 25 | 30 |
| Dec. 5 | 15 | 24 | 20 |
| Dec. 6 | 17 | 22 | 10 |
| Dec. 7 | 12 | 23 | 26 |
| Dec. 8 | 26 | 22 | 28 |

Should the *Santa Cruz* arrive from Langley before this steamer leaves, I will endeavor to send you her news. H. C. W.

### FROM VALPARAISO.

Shipping Intelligence—Insurrectionary Movements—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

The British steamer *Cleda* sails this day for Panama, carrying passengers and mails and specie. The latter article goes exclusively to England. It is bullion rather than specie at present. Exchange on England has been very low. The heavy losses of [illegible] No attempt worth naming has been made to rebuild the burnt district. It was proposed to seize the opportunity for straightening the streets and embellishing the town, but all has fallen through apparently. The proprietors of the land object.

I am sorry to tell your readers that political storms are brewing again in this country. Congress was adjourned a week ago, and before its adjournment the Provinces of Santiago and Valparaiso were declared to be in a state of siege, or under martial law.

The cause of this was fear of revolution. A Club called the Union, in Santiago, has urged many reforms. Daily meetings have been held in it. The members spoke very warmly. Their meetings were interdicted by the city authorities, under direction, of course, of the General Government. Soldiers were sent, on the refusal of the members of the Club, to disperse them. One of the members harangued the soldiers, calling on them to join the cause of the people. These declined. Arrests followed. Probably some will go away into exile by this very steamer, though it is uncertain—for, immediately on declaration of martial law, the Opposition papers were at once forbidden to appear. Even the Nestor of the Press in Chili, the *Mercurio*, is suspended, and we know only what rumor may inform us of.

The Government is wise in taking steps to preserve public peace, and will do it probably till 1861, when the next election of a President occurs. I do not see ground for hoping we shall get over that juncture without difficulty.

It is to be wished the Government could be a little more conciliatory.

The President is MANUEL MONTT; the Secretary of State and Minister of Interior is JERONIMO URMENETA, a graduate of Brown University. The Governor of this province is JOVINO NOVOA.

It has been stated that Mr. BULLOCK, the American Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, have agreed to leave out to arbitration the question of the Macedonian claim—the arbitrator to be the King of Belgium.

Mr. SAMUEL HAVILAND, long a resident of this country, native of Westchester, N. Y., died two or three days ago in Santiago.

The British steamer *Callao* arrived from England this week, having made the voyage in 44 days, including her detentions at Madeira and Rio. Her actual voyaging days were only 35 from England. This is unprecedented. Her consumption of coal is reported at a very low figure—20 tons a day. She is side wheel and two smoke pipes. This makes the third new boat recently arrived for this line. The *Lima* has gone to England for repairs, and the *Bogota* is going on the 20th inst., for the same purpose.

There is very little American shipping now here. A son of the American Consul, Dr. TREVITT, has been suffering from an attack of insanity for some weeks. Intense study is said to have been the cause.

The American Hospital has recently passed out of the hands of Dr. PAGE, who has had it for many years, nearly twenty, into the care of a nephew of the Consul, also called Dr. TREVITT, who arrived a few months ago from Ohio. Dr. T. No. 1, the Consul, was in Mexico, in the war. He was among the recent sufferers by the fire.

Trade here is not very flourishing. A great many complaints are still made about hard times; but I think they are improving. A good many foreign families are moving away at present, from one cause and another; some having made their fortunes, some having failed of that great success.

The steamer *Independence*, which came out as a tug-boat for this harbor, not finding sufficient support, has been put on the route to Constitucion, a port south of this, at the mouth of the Maule River.

The papers here were greatly amused at a debate in the United States Senate, in April last, when COLLAMER, MASON and SEWARD were in doubt whether Paraguay was an independent State or part of the La Plata Confederation. The debate was published a few days ago entire. The doubt was natural enough, even for those wise heads of the nation—for South American politics are very confused. But what gave most offence was that one of those speakers had called them half-barbarous tribes.

Recently we have been informed here, through the Press, that France and England are *really* determined to check the United States in Central America. X.

FORGERY.—John Brightenstein yesterday forged an order upon the firm of Wells & Provost, No. 215 Front street, for several boxes of sardines. The paper bore the signature of A. Lyons, No. 140 Water-street. As it was proved that Mr. L.'s name was affixed without authority, the forger was arrested and committed to the Tombs.

## NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

### $1,210,713 IN TREASURE.

San Francisco Dates to the 5th of January.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., arrived at this port at 11 A. M., yesterday, with the mails and treasure brought to Panama by the *Golden Age*, which steamship left San Francisco on the 5th inst. Most of the California news by this arrival has been anticipated by the overland mail, our latest dates through that channel old St. Louis, being by telegraph to the 24 inst., and by mail to the 31st ult. from San Francisco.

FRANK HAZEWAY died on board the *Illinois* on the 23d inst., and was buried at sea.

The *Illinois* brings mails up to the 5th inst. from San Francisco.

We have already had telegraphic intelligence to the same day old New-Orleans and the Tehuantepec transit.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Illinois*, and to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for special favors.

To Messrs. FARNHAM & Co.'s Express our thanks are also due.

The treasure brought by the *Illinois* is consigned as follows:

TREASURE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Ex. Bank | $145,000 | E. Kelly & Co. | 60,000 |
| T. H. & J. T. Bacon | 5,000 | Kelsey, Bryan & Co. | 6,000 |
| J. H. Bruning | 10,000 | R. C. Wright & Co. | 1,500 |
| Butcher & Bro. | 22,000 | H. Meeder & O. Adams | 22,500 |
| Clark & Wilber | 14,000 | F. Naylor | 12,000 |
| J. H. Coghill | 21,000 | J. B. Newton & Co. | 36,000 |
| W. T. Coleman & Co | 62,100 | Jas. Patrick | 45,000 |
| C. W. Crosby | 17,000 | Richard Patrick | 38,000 |
| O. D. Cummings | 3,000 | R. Reed & Co. | 4,323 |
| A. Iraelen & Bro. | 10,300 | Santa Clara M'g As. | 2,000 |
| Freeman & Co. | 79,640 | Wm. Seligman & Co. | 69,000 |
| H. E. Gillin | 5,000 | Treadwell & Co. | 18,000 |
| T. J. Hand & Co. | 2,000 | T. Wattson & Son | 1,150 |
| Wm. Hello & Co. | 123,000 | J. B. Weir | 10,000 |
| Wm. Hogg & Co. | 50,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 220,000 |
| Hunt & Aspinwall | 16,392 | Orden | 24,000 |
| Johnson, Bond & Co. | 15,000 | | |
| Total | | | $1,210,713 |

### Business of the Past Year—Figures and Facts—The Exports of Gold—Manufacturing Establishments—Movements in San Francisco—Advertising Mania—Arrival of the President's Message—Churches, Theatres, Italian Opera, John Brougham, and Matters and Things in general.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Since my last communication we have traded off our old year for a new one, and made a fresh start with a hat full of good resolutions for the future. I made one myself, and if I don't keep it, I shall not be the only failure on that head—there's more of the same sort. My good resolution was, that I would endeavor hereafter to write very heavy and very sensible letters for the TIMES—I know I shall be all right on the heavy question—but the sensible part depends a great deal upon circumstances—its a great bore to write "sensible" letters, and not unfrequently to read them. As we have just finished up a year's business, it may not be out of place to tell you what we have been doing, to give some little account of ourselves.

The footing of the year's reports of gold is $47,724,990, against $49,256,182 during the year 1857; a decrease of $1,531,191; but when we take into consideration the Fraser River excitements and the long interruption of mining in California, it is not a bad showing. Had the Fraser River *furore* not taken off the thousands of miners that it did, we would undoubtedly have reported more gold by $6,000,000, than during any previous year since its discovery here. The production of 1859 will doubtless exceed 1858, as most of the miners who went to Fraser's River have returned sadder, wiser, and poorer men, and are now satisfied with California, and hereafter will "let well alone."

We have paid foreign as follows: To vessels [illegible] $1,512,462. Boston, you perceive, falls considerably in the rear of Gotham, notwithstanding that every man there will tell you New-York don't amount to anything alongside of Boston; but we cry "Bully for you," and think they have done pretty well, considering New-York is the big team, while Boston and Philadelphia are the two little dogs under the wagon. The total amount of freight money paid, during 1858, was $2,767,865, an excess of $206,220 over 1857. Our exports of merchandise during the year 1858 were $4,872,602.

The arrivals of vessels during the year were 85 steamers, 192 ships, 101 barks, 93 brigs, 81 schooners; a total tonnage of 344,495. Clearances, 97 steamers, 175 ships, 95 barks, 32 brigs, and 114 schooners. Of this number arrived, 127 ships, 31 barks, 8 brigs, and 25 schooners, were American vessels; balance foreign. We have been doing a pretty fair business, but are still a little in debt. The total liability of the State is $12,189,832. However, we have something to show for it in the way of about $132,000,000 worth of taxable property.

Now, if some smart fellow, with nothing better to do, will figure up the value of shipments to this country from the outset, we can soon strike a balance and see how we stand. Let him credit us what we have on hand, our exports of gold for the ten years since its discovery here, the snug little fortune for a poor man of $418,438,906, and charge us all we have imported, and then see how it stands. We foot up on the credit side a business of about $450,000,000, to say nothing of exports and property afloat, not taxable, &c. Not a bad ten years' business for a new firm in a new country. What have you to say against it? It must be remembered that the figures above, naming the amount of gold exported, do not include a dollar of the money taken out of the country by passengers—only the amount manifested. The exports by individual hands is at least ten per cent. on the manifested total—making, say, in round numbers, $460,000,000.

We have received for Customs, during the ten years, $14,793,773. Where do you suppose all that has gone? and what is there to show for it in this city, but a Hospital and a respectable fair sort of building for housing the machinery of Government, required to collect the aforesaid Customs. I might say two hospitals, or benevolent institutions, one for mariners, who are considerably the worse for wear, and the other for politicians, who during their arduous campaigns have been buffeted and severely afflicted with a disease, very general in their ranks, termed the "shorts," or an unhealthy state of the cash account, occasioned by lavish expenditures for Roman candles, tar-barrels, and minnie-rifle whisky, in the cause of pat-riot-ism; but who cares, if they like it, it is certainly none of my business. For fear you might think we are sometimes out of the staff of life, I will mention that we have in full operation 135 grist-mills, aggregate run of stones, 297;

[illegible] Steamer Sonora, which left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th December, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the mails and passengers of the California Steamship Company, and a large amount of treasure, as follows:

[illegible] Wm. Lewis, Wm. Lewis, Jr., Wm. Lewis, Jr., Wm. Lewis, Jr.,

[illegible] proceeded in the chapel at the head of a portion of the troops, the remainder, [illegible] battery, protected by infantry, at the termination of the Calle de [illegible] opposite side, in front of the Place of the Castle of Independence, at the same time posting cavalry and infantry in the streets of San Lorenzo to San Juan Rosa. The mob, as soon as the troops arrived, stopped tearing up the rails, and undertook to make a stand against them in a dominant position near the chapel, but were dispersed and followed into the neighboring streets, firing as they retreated, the troops returning the fire. Here, either two were killed and several wounded on both sides. General CASTILLA also ordered one volley to be fired down the Calle de Lima, but in this discharge nobody was hurt. The troops kept possession of the position, and the row in this direction ended.

While this scene was enacting, another launchload of troops was discharged at the Railroad wharf, protected by armed launches from the frigate Callao and troops on shore. During the morning rumors were circulated that General MIRANDA had exposed the cause of the carpenters, and was on his way from Lima with 1,000 men, but of course this proved to be false.

The story of the Callao correspondent of a Panama paper, that the mob at one time had the advantage, and compelled CASTILLA to retire from his position, is untrue and ridiculous, as the former at no time during the riot consisted of more than three hundred men and boys, not one in ten having any arms.

In the afternoon the mob began to assemble again, but President CASTILLA ordered them, that they must disperse, which they immediately did. The launches continued to discharge, and the cars to load, until 4 o'clock, when the train started for Lima.

When the train reached the Lima depot, after the battalion of Passargada had retired, the Prefect received notice that the mob had set fire to three cars of the train that were loaded with the dollars. A body of gendarmes was soon on the spot, and the fire engines were brought into requisition, but the cars with all their material were destroyed. Gen. SAN ROMAN, Minister of War, was present, and when he attempted to discourse the people, was answered with hisses and a shower of stones. On the return of the gendarmes to their quarters, with the engines, they were pursued by the people across the Plaza of San Juan de Dios and through the neighboring streets, and fired upon at every step, killing four and wounding ten, besides wounding with stones the Deputy from Moquegua and Senator Juan Isaacs. At 10 o'clock in the evening the tumult had ceased, several soldiers in the meantime having been fired upon in other sections of the city, and killed or wounded.

On the next day, the National Congress sitting at Lima became alarmed, and all sorts of propositions of accommodation were introduced. At last it was determined to appoint a Commission to meet the people to ascertain what they wanted. The latter demanded that the officers who ordered the troops to fire the first shot upon the people should be punished; that no more building material be discharged from the vessel; that all prisoners be set free; that a protective duty be put upon all manufactured goods imported from foreign countries that can be made in Peru.

These demands were answered by the following propositions introduced by a Deputy: "That all manufactured goods shall, on and after the 1st day of August, 1859, pay a duty of 30 per cent, additional upon the present tariff; that all raw material shall be admitted free; that all importing and retail houses which cease, after the above date, show that their goods have been regularly dispatched and duties paid, shall be subject to have their effects sold at public auction, and half the proceeds given to the informer."

But now that everything is quiet, Congress having got excited tonight, it is probable it will act in the premises without especial reference to the demands of the mobs.

Up to the 27th, when the steamer left, both Lima and Callao were quiet, the railway stations of both cities being occupied by troops, and large armed patrols traversing the streets at night. Most of the troops have gone back to Lima from Callao.

Several arrests have been made of persons who could have had no interest in the mobs of the carpenters, on the supposition, it is presumed, that they instigated it for other purposes—but as yet no proof of their complicity has been adduced.

During the riot in Lima, the thieves improved their opportunity to rob, and a jewelry-shop was completely sacked.

Prevalent in this row, "Old Boots," as CASTILLA was called, was a sort of General Jackson among the lower and middle classes of Peruvians, being very popular with them; but this affair has materially damaged him with them, of which his enemies will, no doubt, make a good deal of revolutionary capital.

Business in Callao and Lima, which has been for a long time very dull, has been completely suspended by the troubles with the carpenters, and a revival was not calculated upon for a while.

Not much is said in the papers about the war with Ecuador, but they are filled with orders from the authorities of the different provinces for forced enlistments of men.

Señor MANUEL OSTIS ZEVALLOS has resigned his places of Minister of State and Treasury, and the first has been filled by Dr. ARTURO ARENAS, and the latter by Col. JOSE SALCEDO. ZEVALLOS goes as Minister to Spain.

The Congress at Lima, in view of the high price of quicksilver, occasioned by its monopoly by speculators, has authorized the Executive "to purchase annually 6,000 quintals of quicksilver in the markets of California or Spain, which is to be sold by the Government to consumers at cost price."

Dates are up to Dec. 12 from La Paz, in Bolivia, but there is nothing new. The country, under the Presidency of Dr. LINARES, appears to be tranquil.

## CHILI.

At the sailing of the steamer of Dec. 16, Chili was in a state of great agitation. On the 13th, a meeting of the Union Club, constituted of those opposed to the present Administration, was called and met at Santiago, the capital of the Republic. The authorities, alarmed at the demonstration, sent an armed force to the hall, and in the midst of a discourse from Señor MATTA, arrested one hundred and fifty individuals, among them five members of Congress assembled there. The next day the Government prohibited the further publication of all the newspapers of the Opposition, the principal at Santiago being the *Actualidad*; and the principal in the Republic, and which is supported chiefly by the foreign residents, being the *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso. The same day the Provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Aconcagua were placed under martial law. The origin of these arbitrary measures was this:

On Dec. 11, Señors ANJEL CUEVENE GALLO, Deputy for Valparaiso; MANUEL A. MATTA, Deputy for Copiapo and Caldera; GUILLERMO MATTA, BENJAMIN VICUNA MACKENNA and IGNACIO ERRAZURIZ, issued a sort of proclamation denouncing the Constitution of 1833 as the fundamental origin of all the evils that afflicted the Republic, and asserting that the only means of salvation for the country was the reform of this Constitution. They called upon the people to meet and form a Constituent Assembly, with this view; and on the 13th, while were everywhere scattered calling upon the people to meet to take this matter into consideration. The Government through the Intendants, considering the proclamation and the call which followed to be papers of a seditious character, published a decree to the effect, that the Club of the Union was a Society whose object was anarchical and subversive of the institutions and of the public order, and directing that no meeting of any Club or Society should be held at Santiago without a special written permission from the Intendente.

In spite of this prohibition, before the hour appointed for the meeting, more than 150 individuals, the principal part of whom were students, had assembled. At 12 o'clock at noon an officer of Police presented himself at the door, and demanded that the decree of that morning should be respected by the persons present, but he was not listened to; the same demand was repeated by another officer, with the same effect; then the Intendente ordered that force should be used if necessary, to dissolve the assemblage. This time fifty men were sent; the doors of the Club were forced, and the whole number were placed under arrest, notwithstanding their open appeals to the soldiers to join them against the Government. Subsequently, the Intendente issued a decree that all, except eighteen of the prisoners, should be placed at liberty on the payment of a fine of $20 each, the others to be detained till further notice. Among these latter were the three members of Congress and the well-known BENJAMIN VICUNA MACKENNA.

The following is a list of the other seventeen:

Manuel Antonio Matta, Anjel Custodio Gallo, Guillermo Matta, Isidoro Errazuriz, José Antonio Torres, José del Carmen Echeñique, Santiago Ortuzar, José del Carmen Troncoso, Roberto Souper, Juan Doren, José Doren, Pedro Doren, Gregorio Doren, Rafael Doren, Ramon Toro Mazote, Santiago Blanco, Ramon Sepúlveda.

At 12 o'clock at night 70 of the number had paid the fine, and were set free. A commission of Congress, composed of the Government party, had recommended the expulsion from Congress of ANJEL C. GALLO, MANUEL MATTA and JOSE C. ERRAZURIZ.

By a private letter from the Editors of the *Mercurio* I learn that they expect soon to have permission to resume the publication of their journal. It is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed, as the *Mercurio* has become a necessity all over the world with those who wish to be kept an correct in Chilian affairs.

Many arrests continue to be made on kindred charges in the provinces. Very [illegible] that a revolution in Chili is imminent, notwithstanding the apparent apathy with which these events have been received.

SAMUEL HAVILAND, Esq., a well-known and much-respected American resident in Santiago, died at that place on the 10th.

An old American claim for damages against Chile, for the detention of the whaleship *Franklin* at Tubalcuano, on a charge of contraband, as far back as 1822, has been regulated between our Minister, the Hon. Juan Bezies, and the President, and submitted to Congress for its approval.

The new steamer *Callao*, intended for the Panama and Valparaiso (British) line, arrived at Valparaiso from Liverpool in a passage of only 48 days, ten of which were spent at Rio Janeiro.

Business continues very dull, and almost all public improvements are at a stand still. Not a building has been commenced in the burned district of Valparaiso by any of the property-holders, save by Juan Brown, an enterprising American.

An agreement has been made between Don MANUEL CARVALLO and the United States Minister to Chili, to submit to the arbitration of the Belgian Government the claim made by the American Government in the matter of the ship *Macedon*—an old affair—Chili renouncing the rights which she had acquired in the premises.

General VIVANCO, the unsuccessful revolutionist, who was beaten in the battle of Arequipa, arrived at Calderas in the last British coast steamer, with his family.

Flour is quoted at Valparaiso at $3 50 to $4 per quintal, six months. Bar Copper is dull at $17. Equitas, $7 to $7 25. Bar Silver, $10 25. Freights, $2 to $2 5s. to Europe, and $10 to $12 to the United States.

Paraguay is making preparations to repel the United States forces. Two of the United States vessels—names not given—had reached the waters of Uruguay.

From Mendoza the dates are to Dec. 1. The troops sent against San Luis, amounting to about 1,800, had arrived there, and were received without opposition. Rosenucus, the man who killed General ELORIAGA, whose death was the proximate cause of the revolt, had been taken. F. W. R.

# LAW REPORTS.

## SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 28.

Before Justice Davies.

*John M. Corlies et al. vs. Joseph M. Pease et al.—Mathias West et al. vs. Joseph M. Pease et al.*—Judgment in each of these cases, dismissing the complaint therein with costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*George Lewis et al. vs. Daniel D. Page et al.*—Motion granted. $10 costs, unless defendant Bacon amend his answer and serve the same within five days, and pay $10 plaintiffs' costs of this motion.

*James L. Maxey vs. John F. Hodges.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

*Smith Gardner vs. John H. Hopper.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party, the defendant to have fifteen days to make and serve answer.

*Henry P. North vs. Chester Carpenter et al.*—Motion granted.

*Morris S. Van Buskirk et al. vs. Alexander Ross.*—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

*James Mason vs. Antonio Meucle et al.*—Motion of defendant granted without costs to either party.

*William Bateman Ball vs. David M. Mellius.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs to either party; defendant Mellius to stipulate not to prosecute for the arrest.

*In re James S. McCall, an infant.*—Bond of guardian approved.

*The New-Jersey Zinc Company vs. Wood et al.*—Motion of defendant Wood to change place of trial from the County of New-York to the County of St. Lawrence granted, and motion of plaintiff, to change place of trial from St. Lawrence County to the County of New-York must be denied with $10 costs.

*In re Petition of Caroline G. Bradford et al.*—Order granted.

*Catharine Kiernan vs. Mary Ann Mulhare.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment ordered.

*David Morgan vs. Jane Morgan.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*Hardenbrook vs. Hardenbrook.*—This case came on again to-day, all the facts being now before the Court. Mr. Hardenbrook's affidavits show that he was arrested for non-payment of alimony, to his wife, and *this* while he was in this City attending a reference before Judge Bradford. The account of the manner and time of the arrest is as follows: He had been requested by his counsel, after the close of the reference, on the 15th of December, to attend again on the 21st. This he did; and, while he was standing upon the sidewalk of Wall-street waiting for a stage to conduct him towards his home, he was arrested, conveyed before Justice Welsh, and by him discharged. He requested the protection of an officer to the cars, but this was denied him, and, upon his coming out of the Judge's presence, he was again arrested, and deposited in Eldridge-street jail.

The affidavits read to-day related chiefly to the question whether Hardenbrook was or was not attending this adjourned reference in good faith. The point principally insisted upon by the counsel for Mr. Hardenbrook was, that he could not be arrested if, attending as a witness, even though he came voluntarily. The statute was cited by the opposing counsel to show that the witness could be arrested upon returning from an adjourned reference, where he had attended simply upon the request of counsel, and not in obedience to a subpœna. The Justice reserved his decision.

H. A. Cram for the petitioner. A. P. Dyett, opposed.

## SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

*Nesmith vs. The Atlantic Ins. Company.*—This case, in the report of yesterday, was stated to be for $2,000 on the Ship Ann Maria, but the amount was for $1,000. The argument for the defendant was commenced to-day, by Mr. O'Conor. The following is a brief sketch of his address:

After some opening remarks, Mr. O'Conor said that he should discuss three questions.

1. Had Mr. Achorn, in this case, from the condition of his affairs, and the value of the property at the time of the burning the vessel, any adequate motive to destroy it?

2. Was the vessel destroyed by the agency of Watson?

3. Was the act of firing the vessel perpetrated by Watson, by the assent and procurement of Mr. Achorn?

The first question is, had Mr. Achorn an adequate motive to destroy this vessel? She was insured to her full value, viz.: $31,000—$25,000 in New-York and $16,000 in Boston. The plaintiff's witnesses state her value at $65, or from $45 to $68 per ton. Defendant's witnesses say that from $42 to $45 per ton was her full value. The difference in estimate is say $10 per ton. The learned counsel proceeded to comment at length upon the evidence as to the value of the vessel, and also as to Mr. Achorn's pecuniary embarrassments, with a view of showing that the circumstances afforded evidence of an adequate motive for burning the vessel, in the hope of recovering from the Insurance Companies at an exaggerated valuation, and avoiding the payment of the expenses of building.

The next question he discussed was, Was this vessel destroyed by Daniel T. Watson? I call your attention to one of the witnesses, John Breen, the first witness called for the plaintiff. Who is John Breen? Let us see what his character is, and his connection with this vessel. He was no scholar, but a sailor. Frank Blume was employed previously to watch this vessel, and remained as watchman until the 1st of January, 1855. Breen's recollection is not exact as to when this man left. Lincoln Achorn proves to you, and his father concurs, that Blume was taken from this vessel on the 1st of January, 1855. Mr. Breen says he was on board one or two nights before Blume left, and before Watson came. Mr. Watson's preliminary proof shows when. He says: "I was employed by Mr. Achorn at $1 per night to assist Mr. Breen in watching. On the 20th of January Mr. Watson was employed to watch for the first time, and that was the night upon which she was burned. No man ever watched that vessel before. One single man was employed to remain on board and watch her. They pretend to tell you that this man who was left on board to watch, was so little to be relied upon that they had to close all the windows. Mr. Lincoln Achorn had brought down on the 1st of January a stove to be placed between decks under the booby hatch, to thaw out the frost so that they could paint her. Why was not the fire lighted the *first* of January. But it was not until the night of the *second* of January, when Mr. Achorn was going away, that the stove was lighted. Why was it that the fire was lighted at *night*, and not during the *day*? Because the vessel was two miles from land, and no one on shore could be alarmed until the fire was so far progressed that it would be impossible to save her. What were the occurrences of the night? Achorn gave express directions to Mr. Breen and Watson to watch in turn. Mr. Breen said he would watch till 2 o'clock in the morning. Watson sat below long enough to see the fire lighted. Mr. Breen heard a noise during the night; it sounded like a footstep. He went on deck, and there discovered the smoke of the fire. He had to go to the galley then, to awaken Watson, who was asleep, and who, of course, was hard to be awakened. What does Breen then do? He then goes to the cabin, and, with a claw hammer, opened the doors and discovered the fire. Watson stood by, unwilling to help, but Breen compelled him to do so, and between them they entirely got the fire out.

What happens next? Watson is not at all solicitous. You find him coaxing Breen to go asleep. I will read what Breen says: "Soon I got dozy, and I found I could not keep awake; Watson told me to come and make myself contented until morning." Breen, at last, after repeated entreaties from Watson, retired to sleep, and continued to sleep until boats from the shore were alongside. When Breen was awake, what did he do? He ran aft to try and extinguish the fire, and got Watson to throw a rope, with a bucket attached to it, over the side of the vessel, to get water to extinguish the fire, and, strange to say, the bucket dropped off from the rope and was lost. Now, Watson was the man who fastened that bucket to the rope in the first place.

The plaintiff undertakes to prove, by the testimony of Berkman, Benner and Murray, that it could not have been Watson who burned the vessel. What is their theory of the origin of the fire? That a spark from the stove got on deck, was thrown through a length of stove-pipe and fell on the work-bench, and burned a hole down through the bench and fell on the floor where there were shavings. You have it in evidence, gentlemen, that there was another stove twelve feet nearer this bench. The like accident never happened.

The counsel proceeded to urge that these three witnesses called to show that Watson could not have set the vessel on fire in the manner described by him were unworthy of credit. They failed wholly in correctness in describing the state of affairs on board the ship, in the very points on which they assumed to contradict Watson.

He then proceeded to discuss the third question. Did Mr. Achorn assent to the burning the vessel, and [illegible] Watson? [illegible] Mr. Achorn [illegible] Watson (Watson) and Achorn [illegible] Achorn [illegible] between him and Watson, in which [illegible] was [illegible] up every day. Kaler's corner was about half a mile from Mr. Achorn's house.

Now, I call your attention to [illegible] which [illegible] Mr. Achorn [illegible] that was two years and a half after the occurrence. It [illegible] for him to prove where he was on that night, and he said, in a conversation he had with Mr. Hoskell, one of his counsel, that he could not tell where he was on the night of the burning, and that if Mr. Hoskell had asked him any questions on the subject, he could not remember anything that happened on that night. Mr. Hoskell said to him: "Can you not remember if you were at your father-in-law's" and he said he could not. It was not until the lapse of two years and a half that he found it at all necessary to swear where he was on the night of the burning of the vessel.

Who are the leaders among this set of alibi witnesses? Why, Mr. J. S. Chase and Mr. Miller. Now, I call your attention to their evidence. They say that while they were here in attendance, they were called into a second of the Park by the plaintiff, and promised to swear that Edwin Achorn was not at Kaler's corner on the night of the burning, and did not come up until morning. Now, gentlemen, in the time when these men passed Kaler's corner, it was almost sunset when they left the dock at Waldoboro. It was just when men generally knock off from work that Mr. Storer walked home. A witness of the name of Joseph Smith says that he saw him driving off; at the time he saw him, the direction he was going was towards Mr. Burns' house, and also towards Waldoboro. Mr. Achorn left Muscongus just at the time Mr. Storer left Waldoboro. If Mr. Edwin did go home that evening, as he said he did, he did not reach Kaler's corner until an hour after those men left, and that proves the Kaler's corner alibi to be a fiction.

Now I come to one other circumstance: These men went on this Muscongus road to their homes. They started in the morning, all together, to go to Round Pond, by Muscongus, and they did not reach Muscongus until 12 o'clock. Now, gentlemen, if it is true that Achorn was at home that night, he must have left in the morning, in the same horse and sleigh, and on the same road that these men were traveling towards Muscongus. Why did not one of these men meet him? He says that he must have got to Muscongus at 11 o'clock, and yet not one of these teamsters saw him. Simon Beaner tells us that he was at home, and that he saw Mr. Achorn going by; but we have had enough of his testimony. Now we come to a stage of the case where we have to consider the testimony of Mr. Edwin and Mr. Lincoln Achorn, and the testimony that bears against them. Let us see as to how we stand as to this testimony.

There is no evidence to show that Lincoln Achorn actually designed to burn this vessel, but in his testimony I think there is that which will prove that he is entirely unworthy of credit. He tells you that he dismissed Blume two or three days before the 1st of January. And what was his reason for doing so? He called to Blume from the shore, Blume did not hear him, and did not come on shore for Lincoln, and for that reason he dismissed Blume. Lincoln Achorn was married on the 22d of December, and on the same day he says he met Blume driving in a sleigh, and he did not say anything to him for that.

Mr. Lincoln Achorn had two letters put into his hand, in his handwriting, as we prove. He could not swear that they were not in his writing, but the father on his examination had to acknowledge that he thought one of them was in his son Lincoln's writing. Now, are those witnesses contradicting each other worthy of credit? Lincoln Achorn admitted that he thought after reading letter marked "A," that it was his writing, but letter "B" he says was not his writing.

Now, we come to Edwin Achorn's testimony, and what is it? It is a plain denial,—a simple "No, no, no,"—but how will he get over the testimony of Blume, Watson, &c.

Mr. O'Conor spoke till a late hour of the day, the above being the principal grounds on which he presented his case to the Jury. At the close of his address Mr. Cutting commenced to sum up for the plaintiff; but had not proceeded far when the Court adjourned.

## COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

SINGULAR CASE—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

*Edward Levin vs. Joseph G. Briggs.*—This was an appeal from a judgment of Justice SWEENY, of the Second District Court in this City.

It appeared from the return and the papers annexed thereto, that a summons was issued out of Justice SWEENY's Court in favor of Levin against Briggs, on the 23d day of September last, returnable on the 24th of the same month. Judgment was demanded for the sum of $42 62 and costs. On Sept. 22, Briggs was served with summons, together with notice in writing, that plaintiff would be examined on the trial in his own behalf. On said return day plaintiff appeared by Charles K. Smith, as his attorney, Smith being also a Justice in the Fifth District. Issue was joined, and the defendant demanded a short adjournment. Justice SWEENY granted this, on condition that defendant should *pay plaintiff twenty-five dollars costs*. Justice SWEENY, in his return, certified that the favor of an adjournment was granted to defendant on what seemed to him "*reasonable terms*." The defendant refused to pay that sum, and withdrew his appearance. Therefore, the plaintiff took the stand as a witness, in his own behalf, and, on his evidence, Justice SWEENY rendered judgment for the amount claimed, with $4 costs.

The main point on appeal was, that the plaintiff was improperly allowed to testify on the trial, inasmuch as the law requires a notice to the adverse party of *four* days of such intended examination. Counsel for this case, [illegible] Court commented with severity on the peculiar circumstances of this case. Charles K. Smith was the plaintiff's attorney. He, himself, was a Justice in a neighboring district. There was an evident impropriety in the practice, which has sprung up, of Justices appearing as counsel before each other. The imposition of $25 on defendant as terms of an adjournment, when the demand in controversy, was only $42 62, was anything but "reasonable." It was oppressive, and an unjust exercise of discretionary power. The Court said that this was one of the cases where it took especial pleasure in making use of a technicality of the law to defeat the perpetration of an oppressive act, and that it was a cheerful duty to reverse the judgment of the Court below with costs.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since our last have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 962 bbls. and 100 bags Flour, 1,306 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Malt, 1,932 pkgs. Provisions, and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales were made, to-day, of 1,700 bales at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ⅌ lb. | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| Middling, ⅌ lb. | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Middl'g Fair, ⅌ lb. | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | 13½ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been more sought after, mainly by speculators, and prices have improved; sales have been reported since our last of 16,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ⅌ bbl. | $4 60@ 4 75 |
| Superfine State | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra State | 5 90@ 6 10 |
| Superfine Western | 5 35@ 5 55 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 55@ 5 65 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 95@ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 25@ 7 25 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 25@ 6 40 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 50@ 8 00 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 6 75@ 8 75 |

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and moderate request, at $6 40@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Southern is in active request at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,000 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 85@$6 20 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 25@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $19 50@$19 75 each. Buckwheat Flour $2 37½@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is fair, and prices are supported.

GRAIN—Wheat is in brisk request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels, including ordinary to good white Western at $1 40@$1 50; red Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 40; Chicago Spring at about $1 06; and choice white Kentucky at $1 70 ⅌ bushel. The sale of White Canada, reported by us yesterday on private terms, was made at $1 53 ⅌ bushel. We were informed of the price yesterday, but on the condition that it should not be published; we were authorized to-day to insert it. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Buyers generally refuse to pay more than 55c. ⅌ bushel for sound mixed Western, delivered. A sale of 5,000 bushels, in store, was reported at the quotation. Small sales of New Corn were also reported, at 60c.@62c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 52c.@56c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. A sale of 600 bushels prime Niagara County, New-York, Barley was made at a price not disclosed. Oats are depressed and declining. We quote Canada at 61c.@63c.; Western, at 60c.@62½c.; State, at 56c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales 1,000 bbls. in lots, closing at $18 35 for new Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for old Mess, and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 5½c.@7c., ⅌ lb. Bacon is more inquired for chiefly at 8½c.@10c., ⅌ lb. Lard continues active and advancing; sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls. at 12c.@12½c., here, and 11¾c. for March and April delivery, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 400 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $16 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $8@$8 75 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ⅌ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50, ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request at 13c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 8c.@9¾c., ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 270 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, the latter an extra rate, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Have been purchased to the extent of 150 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@8½c.; and 800 boxes Havana, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and 100 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.@20s. For London, 300 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 9d.; and 100 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Rotterdam, 80 boxes Cheese at 25s.


## AMUSEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, will be presented the Comedy of MARRIED LIFE. Mr. Morton, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Howe, Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Vandenhoff, Mrs. Barrett. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SANFORD'S GREAT ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

Will give Performances of the Highest Character, EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

MISS EINGLEY HAS THE HONOR TO announce to her friends and the public that she will give her Second Annual Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mr. PHILIP MAYER, baritone; Mr. MACONCHY, piano; Mr. ANTONIO LA INGLESE, and Mr. GEO. F. BRIDGHAM, violin. Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn. Miss G. L. Bird, Miss Belle P. Jaynes, Miss Annie Falconet, Mr. David Miranda, Dr. Chas. Guilmette, Dr. J. J. McGowan and other eminent artists will assist. Mr. E. A. PAYNE, Conductor.

THE FINE ARTS.—F. RICHARDS'S EXHIBITION of American Scenery is now open at the National Academy of Design, 10th st., between Broadway and 4th av., from 9 to 4 and 6 to 10. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO THE JEWS OF NEW-YORK CITY.—If any honest and good hearts among you desire to know what was the Christianity taught by Jesus of Nazareth and his Apostles, it is of no use for you to go and hear the Gentile clergy. They are as ignorant of it as yourselves. Go to No. 102 Bowery at 10½ o'clock A. M. on SUNDAY MORNING, and there you may hear the editor of the *Herald* (not of the New-York *Herald*, who knows no little of the matter as the clergy, but of the *Herald* of the Kingdom, of which that known to be restored again to Israel,) who is able to demonstrate from the New Testament a Christianity in harmony with and attested by Moses and the Prophets. We teach without pay and find ourselves, and give you all we know for nothing.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH 7th, near 6th-st., Williamsburg, Rev. H. P. Rossiter, Rector. Course of sermons to young people. The Rev. John K. Watts, Rector of the Healing Church of the Holy Comforter, New-York, will preach the fourth sermon in the course TO-MORROW EVENING, 30th inst. Subject—*True Womanhood*. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats all free. Public are invited to attend.

MISSION TO JAPAN.—THE BOARD OF FOREIGN Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, at their last meeting, appointed the Rev. R. R. Brown as their first Missionary to Japan. He will preach on that subject TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-ST. CHURCH, corner Forsyth.—The Rev. W. H. GREEN, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, N. J., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, FOOT OF LAIGHT-STREET, NORTH RIVER.—The Rev. HENRY FLOY ROGERS will preach in this Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 30th inst., on *The Religious Character of Labor*. In the MORNING, the Minister in charge, the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, will preach. Subject—*The Believer's Triumph*. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

MISSIONARY MEETING IN CALVARY CHURCH.—A meeting in behalf of the St. Anthony Falls Mission will be held in Calvary (Dr. Hawks's) Church, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector of this Mission, the Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAINE, will make a full account showing the plan of his work and the successful results already attained in it. The Provisional Bishop and several well known City clergy will be present and take part in the meeting.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Subject—*Foreign Mission*. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. J. WANZER, of the Erie Conference. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free. At the close of the lecture a collection will be taken for the benefit of the poor. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Miss AMELIA U. DODS will lecture at the above-mentioned place. Seats free.

THE REV. J. C. BUTCHER, PASTOR OF the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., will preach the second sermon of the course on the *Parable of the Prodigal Son* next SABBATH AFTERNOON. Subject of the next discourse—*The Prodigal's Condition while in a Far Country*. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY School connected with the Olivet-st. Baptist Church, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. Mr. LOWRIE, Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, by Lyman HART, Esq., and by JOHNS HOXIE, Esq. Singing by the children, under the direction of Prof. BLAKE.

THE REV. F. MACMENAMY, D. D., AND other friends of Evangelical truth, will consider the claims of the Church of the Great Pope Pius IX., and answer objections, in Sprague-st. Hall, No. 180 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The 15th Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated in Clinton-st. Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. HENRY M. SCHEIBE.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND RIDGE STS. The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will, Providence permitting, resume the series of discourses on the Bible and Science, on SUNDAY (To-morrow,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Unity of the Race*.

SPIRITUALISM.—MR. WARREN CHASE, OF Ohio, will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject in the evening, *Spirit Life, What and Where is it?*

DEDICATION.—THE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET (Yorkville) M. E. Church will be dedicated to the worship of God on SUNDAY, Jan. 30—services to be conducted by Bishop JAMES, D. D., at 10½ A. M.; the Rev. J. P. WALLY, at 3 P. M.; the Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS supplies the Pulpit again TO-MORROW, Jan. 30. Subject of Morning Discourse—*The Character of God, as Drawn from Creation*—in continuation of the Morning Discourses of the last two Sundays.

THE REV. C. L. SEAGE WILL PREACH on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, (the Rev. Dr. BURSGRESS'S,) corner Clinton and Lafayette ave., Brooklyn. Subject—*Mission Effort Among the Children of the Poor*. The public are invited to attend.

THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL, FREE from the vagaries of the modern clergy, is preached by the Messenger of Him who is soon coming in glory. Our assemblies for worship are in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Services TO-MORROW at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Novice.—The Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 30; the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRINITY M. E. Sabbath School will be held in the Church, 24th-st., near the 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for adults, 15 cents, and for children, 10 cents.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SERMON before the Young Men's Christian Association of the 8th-av. and 19th-st. Presbyterian Church will be preached by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE by the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 30. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Contributions received at the box at the door.

FAREWELL SERMON.—THE REV. P. F. JONES, having resigned the pastoral care of the Central Park Baptist Church, in 33d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, will preach his farew

The New-York Tribune.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Don Caesar de Bazan—Fortune's Frolic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Our Versailles, or Frances and America.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Burton & Co.'s Grand Extravaganza Troubadours.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jerusalem and Arcadia—Mazeppa—Over the Sea—Our Sailors American Cousin.

BUCKLEY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Invasion of Ireland—Marion Maroney—Irish Chorus.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Warrior.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richard III.—Mazeppa.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Scientific Marvels, &c. &c.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Delineations.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wood Fairies—Equestrianism.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 BROADWAY—Christy's Minstrels in Ethiopian Melodies.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ..... 2 P. M.
North and West via Hudson River Railroad ..... 5½ P. M.
Northern Rail via Sing Sing ..... 6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Northern Rail via Harlem ..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East by Express via Stonington ..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East by Boston ..... 2 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 3 A. M. Letters designed for Ireland should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 3 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are in the constant receipt of communications embodying statements of importance, but unaccompanied by any responsible name. We must again repeat that *such letters cannot receive any attention whatever.* Even with all proper precautions, and in the exercise of the utmost care, we are liable to be misled into the publication of erroneous statements. But unless we require permanently and absolutely the name of some person who shall be responsible to us as we must be to the public, for the truth of what we are desired to publish, it would be utterly impossible to preserve any appearance of accuracy and reliability for our columns. We, therefore, again notify all our correspondents that unless they send their names with their letters,—not for publication, but for our own information,—we cannot give them any attention whatever.

We have a great number of communications on hand which will receive attention as soon as the pressure of news upon our columns will permit.

D. KIRKALL, No. 1 North Main-street, Providence, R. I., will furnish dealers with our different editions. Residents served regularly by carriers.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., with one week's later European news, arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon. Her intelligence is highly important and interesting. The Continent was still in a state of disquietude, and war rumors were still freely circulated, but the panic in the money market had somewhat abated, particularly in London. The King of Sardinia, at the opening of the Chambers, had made a speech which considerably aggravated the prevailing uneasiness. Large bodies of Austrian troops were being thrown into Italy, however, and the danger of an immediate outbreak there was believed to be past. Great war preparations were being made in France. Orders have been given to prepare over one hundred transports, and thirty thousand of the African contingent are to cross over into Italy from the African coast. The army of Italy is to be commanded by Gen. McMahon. Prince Napoleon had left Paris to espouse the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia, and the impressions prevailed that this union would secure the support of France in favor of Victor Emanuel becoming King of Italy. The papers in Paris continued to indulge in a belligerent tone. News from other portions of the Continent is also very interesting. From Great Britain we learn that Parliament had been prorogued till the 3d of February. A great number of diplomatic changes are announced and rumored—among them the appointment of the Hon. Frederick Bruce as Minister to China, and the recall of Sir Charles Young from the Commissionership of the Ionian Islands, and the appointment of Mr. Gladstone in his place. The Crown prosecutions in Ireland were proceeding, and proofs of the great extent of the seditious movement were accumulating. The commercial advices note a decline in Cotton, general dullness in Breadstuffs, steadiness in provisions, and a decline in Consols—the latter closing at 96¼@95¾.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have news from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst. The intelligence is important—if anything from that continually distracted country may be considered as entitled to that character. The Spanish fleet had left Vera Cruz for Havana, but the French and English fleets were still there, and the Press of Mexico asserted that the French and English Ministers had threatened that the fleets should take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico, unless a million of dollars were paid within a specified period, to satisfy claims of citizens of those countries. The organ of Gen. Miramon at Guadalajara had asserted that he would not accept of the Presidency, but would adhere to the Zuloaga plan. He had levied a forced loan of 2000,000 in Guadalajara, of which the foreigners had paid their quota under threat of expulsion. The Government palace in that city had been blown up by the explosion of the magazine, shortly after Miramon left it, and 200 lives were lost. The account does not state whether the occurrence was accidental. Miramon was marching on the capital. The Liberals had taken Masatlan, and it was expected that Zacatecas would soon fall into their hands.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the United States mail steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst. arrived with the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco, on the 5th inst., in the *Golden Age*. The treasure list of the *Illinois* foots up $1,210,712. The news by this arrival is anticipated by the overland mail, by which we have papers up to the 3d inst., and by the *Quaker City*, which connected with the *Golden Age* at Acapulco, and thus transmitted briefly by telegraph from New-Orleans intelligence of even date with that brought by the present arrival. We add such details as are of interest.

Our dates from Bogota are to Dec. 30, but are of no interest. In the State of Bolivar there were symptoms of disquiet, arising out of the retractive tendencies of the Government party. An outbreak had occurred upon the Pearl Islands, in the Bay of Panama, since the last steamer left. It had been repressed without difficulty. On the 9th ult. a serious riot occurred at Aspinwall between some of the crew of the United States frigate *Roanoke* and the Police of the town. From the conflicting accounts furnished by our correspondent, the reader may be enabled to form a decisive opinion of the merits of the affair. The *Washington* arrived at Aspinwall, Jan. 7. After a brief delay, the steamer returned a second time to San Juan del Norte, in the hope of hearing of the *Herman* upon the opposite side of the Isthmus, when learning the entire improbability of a junction with that vessel, the *Washington* set sail, *via* Aspinwall and Jamaica, for the voyage around Cape Horn.

The Congress of Guatemala assembled Dec. 25. In his message the President congratulates the Chambers on the favorable condition of foreign relations, and of internal affairs. The Congress of Central American Presidents, which was to be held at the capital of this State in December, has been twice postponed; and it is now thought will not take place at all. The President has just issued a decree regulating the currency of foreign coinage. The silver coins of the United States, above the denomination of a half dime, are permitted to circulate at par.

The President of Salvador has announced his determination to improve the port of *La Union* so as to make it the leading commercial town of Central America. The cholera still prevails in that State.

From Nicaragua we have nothing of moment. Congress met Jan. 6. Sir Gore Ouseley remained at Leon. General Lamar was visiting Massaya. Expectation was generally fixed upon the arrival of a Plenipotentiary from France, whose presence was looked to as the final bar to American aggression. The Government is vacillating between the Transit projects of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Wallace on the one side, and Commodore Vanderbilt on the other.

In the meantime, the Government of Costa Rica has completed the ratification of the Belly contract. The only other item of interest from that republic, is the confiscation of the Bishop of San José, the Primate of Costa Rica, from that country. The immediate cause of this act was an attachment laid upon the clergy by the Government for a claim against them; and he was also charged with chaining disaffection and opposition to the administration. Under such circumstances, Presidents from in this decisive act, is said to be of supported by the on the community.

Our advices from Ecuador are to Jan. 1. The blockade of Guayaquil by Peruvian men-of-war is still maintained.

From Peru our dates are to Dec. 27. On the 21st a serious riot occurred at Callao, arising from the introduction, by a prominent capitalist, of portions of houses manufactured in the United States. After various acts of violence, chiefly directed at the property of the offending capitalist, the authorities succeeded in restoring order. In the course of the affair several lives were lost, and many were wounded. The supposed promoters of the insurrection had been arrested. Lima and Callao, however, at the latest moment, were still in a state of siege.

The accounts from Chili are to Dec. 16. On the 13th, the Government thought proper to employ severe measures against the opposition party, on the occasion of a meeting of the Liberals at Santiago, to consider the necessity of a reform in the existing Constitution. A large number of arrests were made; the entire Liberal press, both at Santiago and Valparaiso, were ordered to discontinue their issues; and the provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Aconagua are placed under martial law.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* sailed from Panama, Jan. 8, to relieve the *St. Marys* at Guaymas. She was to touch at Realejo, to communicate with Captain Long. The *Merrimac* and *Decatur* were still at the latter port, where they were recently visited by President Martinez of Nicaragua. The United States frigate *Roanoke*, flag ship of the Home Squadron, is still at Aspinwall. The *Saranac*, in passing the bar at San Juan, on the 17th, came very near running aground, owing to the rapid shoaling of the water at that point.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were interesting, though not much of importance was done, if we except the reconsideration by the House of the vote by which the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was defeated on Thursday, and the final passage of that measure, by a vote of 101 to 98. In the Senate, Mr. Gwin, after apologizing for language he had used on the day previous, in connection with the defeat of the Pacific Railroad, gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost. Mr. Seward presented a petition from New-York, setting forth the defenceless state of New-York and Brooklyn, and asking an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of works of defence. The petition was appropriately referred. After some other business, the private calendar was considered. In the House, the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information as to the actual and probable receipts from the customs and public lands for this and the next fiscal years, and whether they will meet the expenses. The Committee on the Judiciary, in view of the resignation of Judge Irwin, whose case they have had under consideration, asked instructions from the House, and were discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Bills were introduced for the establishment of Territorial Governments in Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Grow gave notice that when the Arizona bill came up for consideration, he should move for the exclusion of Slavery from within its limits. The President was called upon for the instructions of our Government and those of Great Britain to the respective squadrons on the African Coast. The vote on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then reconsidered, as above noted.

A Tariff bill has been brought before the House of Representatives by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, which, it is asserted, fully meets the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, who believes it will yield more revenue and be less protective than the tariff of 1857. It is estimated that the measure would have increased the revenue on the past year's importations about six and a half millions.

The usual monotony of matters in the Legislature was yesterday varied by an episode, somewhat Congressional in its character—it being no less than a personal misunderstanding, or difficulty, or whatever it may be turned, between two honorable Senators, Messrs. Spinola and Dwyer. The occasion was a motion by Mr. Laflin, that an additional member be placed on the Committee to investigate Mr. Mannevillle's right to a seat. Mr. Spinola denounced the proceeding as a "dirty, mean, contemptible, and pettifogging piece of business." He was immediately and warmly called to order by Mr. Dwyer, who demanded that the words should be taken down, and called on Mr. Spinola to explain. Mr. Spinola refused, in a sharp, personal manner, declaring his responsibility to the Senate, but not to Mr. Dwyer. The latter gentleman then moved that the Senate call on Mr. Spinola to reply, and an excited discussion ensued, in which further personalities were resorted to by Mr. Spinola against Mr. Dwyer, which the latter required to be taken down by the Clerk. A motion to adjourn was lost, and the debate continued for some time, when Mr. Spinola at length disclaimed any disrespect to the Senate in his remarks, and Mr. Dwyer withdrew his charges. And so ended the farce. With reference to the case of Mr. Manneville, however, the Senate passed a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to furnish information respecting his alleged appointment to the Stuyvesant Post-Office, and his acceptance of the place, in regard to which the investigation is pending. In the Assembly various matters of interest to New-Yorkers were acted upon. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for the registration of voters, and otherwise to protect the ballot-box, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriating $1,052,000 for the support of Schools was passed.

We have advices from Utah to the 28th of December. The Legislature was in session but it had been found impossible to obtain a quorum. The Message of Governor Cumming is described as pointed and brief. A new pass had been discovered through the Sonora Nevada range, which materially shortens the distance to the Pacific. The weather is reported as very severe.

From Nassau, N. P., we learn of the loss of the American schooner *Rhoda and Beulah*, from Philadelphia for Cardenas, on the 14th inst., near Joulter's Key, she having sprung a leak, and it being found impossible to keep her free. The crew and a portion of the cargo were saved.

A dispatch from Long Branch, N. J., announces that the bark *Brunette*, belonging to Belfast, Me., which left this port for Matanzas at noon on Thursday, went ashore at that place in the evening of the same day, and will probably be a total loss. The telegraph also announces the going ashore of the ship *Roebuck*, from New-Orleans for Boston, and the brig *George Washington*, from Boston for Mobile—the former on Cohasset Rocks, and the latter on the Spit, at Nantucket Roads.

There were several serious accidents on the river yesterday, occasioned by collisions of boats in the thick fog which prevailed all day. There was a collision on the North River between the steam-tug *Sarah E. Brown* and the Jersey City ferry-boat *Gregory*, by which considerable damage was done to the latter. None of the Sound boats left. At an early hour in the morning there was a collision in the East River between the Almshouse barge from Blackwell's Island and the steamboat *Sylvan Shore*, by which three persons, part of the crew of the barge, were drowned.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, and heard several persons for and against the project of laying telegraph wires under ground. The Committee will hold one more meeting before it reports to the Board.

Alderman Bradley, of the Seventeenth Ward, was arrested yesterday charged with maltreating one of the officers of the Juvenile Asylum. It is alleged that the Alderman demanded the discharge of a boy from the Institution, and because the demand was not complied with, pitched into the officer. He was taken before a Police Magistrate and allowed to depart on his own recognizance to appear for examination.

*The case of Nesmith vs. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company*, in which insurances on the brig *Achorn* are contested on the ground that the ship was set on fire by procurement of the owners, was continued yesterday, the day being chiefly occupied by the argument of Mr. O'Conor for the defence.

The *habeas corpus* case of Mr. Hardenbrook, who asks discharge from imprisonment on the ground that he was arrested while attending a reference as a witness, was argued yesterday on all the facts—as will be seen in our column of Law Reports.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 1,700 bales at uniform prices. Flour and Wheat were in lively demand and were dearer. Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Fruits and Spices were rather quiet. Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Rice and Tobacco were in good request. Freights were less active.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.—The third Concert of the season takes place to-night, at the Athenæum. An excellent programme is provided for the occasion. Mr. Arbuckle will play Alvars's Concerto on the Harp.

### Napoleon and Italy.

If the Emperor Napoleon III. had no other object in view when he employed his control with Austria to the successful diplomacy of the world, then to make suitable recognition the preponderance of France in European politics, he must be abundantly satisfied with the effects of his movement.

A few words spoken in the Tuileries on the 1st of January have proved sufficiently weighty to shake the fabric of European finance to its centre. Within three weeks those few words caused a depression equal to sixty millions of pounds sterling in the nominal value of the public securities of Europe. The funds in England fell two per cent, in France five, in Sardinia five, in Austria six, in Russia and in Turkey three. Nor has this tremendous loss of public confidence, with all the consequences it must entail upon private enterprise, exhausted the significance of the Imperial warning. Although the world of commerce has begun to draw breath after the first shock of the panic inflicted upon it, the Exchanges of the principal European cities have not recovered the tone held by the markets at the end of the last year; and it is evident that the first overt symptom of action in the sense indicated by the language of Napoleon, will bring financial matters abroad at once to a stand-still. The English journals, anxious above all things to avert if possible a war in which England can have nothing to gain, and most still further endanger her already damaged *prestige*, are doing their utmost to persuade themselves that Napoleon really meant nothing more by his extraordinary demonstration than to effect a sudden revelation of the extent of his influence. But it is worse than childish to suppose that a Sovereign who has done more to develop the commerce and industry of France than any of his predecessors since Louis XIV., and whose policy, if judged by its enormous fruits of wealth and power to his own Empire, must be pronounced more pacific and sagacious than that of any cotemporary ruler, would deliberately inflict so severe a blow as this which he has now dealt upon the finances of Europe, unless he wished to warn his people in time of coming events more serious and disastrous still. No London journal can possibly know so much of the actual position of affairs in the diplomacy of Europe as the Emperor himself; and it is but reasonable to presume that he was governed by a distinct reference to contingencies near at hand, when he gave France notice to make herself ready for meeting an impending storm. This reasonable presumption is fully borne out by the general tenor of the news which the *Arabia* yesterday brought us.

The King of Sardinia, in opening the Chambers of Piedmont, echoed the spirit if not the words of the French Emperor, and bade his people prepare themselves for new developments in the policy of Europe and of Italy. At the same time it is formally announced that the Prince Napoleon is at once to espouse the sister of the Sardinian monarch, and thus to seal by a family alliance the harmonious union of the French with the Sardinian policy. One salutary effect of all this movement has already shown itself at Naples, where King Bomba has been terrified into granting an amnesty to some of the victims of his insanely-despotic system.

Nor are the more strictly military indications of an approaching conflict between the Franco-Sardinian alliance and the Austrian empire at all abated. On the contrary, while the Marshals of France have been despatched to their several military divisions, and the general officers on leave have been sent to their various posts, a powerful contingent has been ordered to leave Africa for Italy, a large transport-fleet prepared, and the army of the Alps is confided to the illustrious Crimean leader, General MacMahon. Austria, on her part, is not idle. The correspondents of the London *Times* already begin to betray the Austrian *animus* of the old English policy, and report earnest demonstrations of national feeling against France and Sardinia at Vienna and elsewhere, with the news of military movements in all directions. *So constant, indeed, is the advance of Austrian* reinforcements upon Italy, that the Sardinian forces have been moved towards the frontiers of Lombardy. In a word, nothing has occurred to lift the cloud brought over the face of things by the language of the Emperor, but much to explain that language in a sense highly unfavorable to the prospects of peace and order throughout the world.

The meeting of the English Parliament appointed for the 3d of February will doubtless provoke more positive action on the Continent by leading to a clearer exposure of the probable policy of Great Britain, while the Emperor of the French, in opening his own Legislative Council, on the 7th of the same month, will have an opportunity for setting himself and his purposes right with the people, if not with the Cabinets of Europe. The now impending crisis in European affairs is in many respects more important and interesting even than the events which led to the war of 1854–5, and can hardly fail of an equally formidable solution.

### Our Minister in Nicaragua.

We have received, from a variety of private and reliable sources, representations of the character and conduct of the American Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica which we would gladly suppress but for a sense of what is due to the public and to the interests committed to his charge. For the credit of the country we will not publish all the details of his behavior which have been placed in our hands. It is sufficient to say that, since the United States Pacific fleet has been lying at Icacos, the port for Leon, Gen. Lamar has been there very frequently,—almost every day in a condition which rendered him utterly unfit for business, and sometimes unfit to be seen,—and presenting to the officers of our Navy and the officials of the Nicaraguan Government a spectacle as painful as it was discreditable and revolting. The official papers of his Embassy are left at loose ends,—and on one occasion while he was in Costa Rica, all the private communications he had received from his own Government came into the hands of the Nicaraguan officials. Gen. Lamar—let it be said to his credit—is himself conscious of his infirmities, and has said, in reply to friends who urged him to repair to Leon and meet Sir Gore Ouseley, that he had lived so long in Texas, that he was quite unfit for good society.

We have no words of reproach for Gen. Lamar. He is no worse than hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men in his own country, and in every land, whose undisciplined passions and perverted appetites override their judgments, and whose very excellencies of heart and genialities of character betray them into excesses fatal to their usefulness in any sphere of active life. But why, in the name of common decency, to say nothing of public duty, does President Buchanan persist in making such men the representatives of this country at foreign courts, and in committing to their discretion such interests as are involved in our relations with Central America? Are there not men enough of a higher class to transact the public business of the Government? Have we fallen so low that honest, sober, capable men cannot be induced to enter the public service,—and that it is therefore necessary to commit it all to men of a lower stamp? Or has Mr. Buchanan a special, personal liking for men of this sort,—which leads him naturally to prefer them for places of high public trust over those of a better class? It would be humiliating to our national pride to assume the truth of either of these suppositions. Mr. Buchanan has certainly shown an utter indifference to the honor and the interests of the country in many of his appointments. He has apparently discarded every consideration of the public good, and listened only to the advice of the most reckless and unprincipled pot-house leaders of the party which placed him in power.

In our relations with the Central American States we have been especially unfortunate. In no part of the earth have the duties devolving upon our representatives been more important—and nowhere else have we been represented by men so utterly incapable of performing these duties with credit to themselves or advantage to the country. W. Carey Jones, Wheeler and Lamar are the men who have been selected to conduct the most delicate negotiations, to settle the various complicated questions which have arisen between our Government and those of the Central American States, and to detect and defeat the intrigues of the accomplished and trained diplomatists sent out by France and England for the protection and advancement of their special interests in that part of this continent. Is it any wonder that we are constantly beaten in the diplomatic game—that our secrets are betrayed, our movements anticipated, and our policy constantly and effectually thwarted—when the contest is so unequal?

We understand that Gen. Lamar's incompetency for the place he holds has been brought to the attention of the Government at Washington. Slight as are our expectations that the present Administration can ever be induced to take statesmanlike views of any subject whatever, it is not quite unreasonable to hope that even Mr. Buchanan may see the impolicy of being longer represented in Nicaragua by such a Minister as Gen. Lamar. In the present condition of affairs we need there, quite as much as at any capital on either continent, a man of ability, experience and personal character. The questions to be settled are of first-rate magnitude, and the diplomatists in the field against us are men with whom our Government will find it no easy matter to contend. We hope this subject may receive at Washington something of the attention which it deserves.

### The Killing of the Pacific Railroad.

If anything can ever bring about a revolution in the political system of this country, it will be the perseverance of Congress in the course to which it has of late years surrendered itself of turning its meetings into mere partisan caucuses, in which the public business is shamelessly subordinated to the petty personal squabbles of individual ambition and the open electioneering of rival factions. Representative government entails on the people who adopt it a vast number of vexatious and inconveniences, which are cheerfully borne so long as the final result achieved appears to be a more thorough service of the nation and a more wholesome supervision of its interests than was ever attained under the rule of "Divine right." For the sake of seeing our work more fully and loyally done we are willing to plague ourselves with the strife of parties, to turn aside from our private affairs into the turmoil of caucuses, to endure the oratory of candidates and the agitation of their friends. But *we must see our work done;* and this is a satisfaction which the people of the United States seem destined under the present Federal *régime* not often to enjoy.

The case of the Pacific Railroad bill, brought to an untimely end in the Senate, on Thursday of this week, is one of the most flagrant possible instances of the truth of this statement. The importance of building this Pacific Railway has long been conceded by all parties, as well as the immediate urgency of that importance. The President, departing from his usual vagueness of language so far as to make his mind intelligible, if not impressive, recommended the measure to Congress in his Message at the opening of the session. Men of all political complexions have given it their support. And what is the end now thrust upon us after weeks of debate and preparation? A practical dismissal of the whole subject, in the midst of party perplexities as to the possible value of such a vast "plank" in the next Presidential platform of one or another faction! Justly indignant at this mode of dealing with a matter which, while it is of immense general importance to the country at large, is particular and vital to the commonwealth which he represents, Senator Gwin, of California, stigmatized the final action of the Senate on the bill, as the last act of the most contemptible farce ever performed by any legislative body. This language, as Senator Bell properly remarked, was "out of order" in the Senate. It will not, however, be found to be "out of order" in the Press, or with the public; and it may one day become a very serious question how far the freedom and progress of this great Empire are really promoted by the representation of such farces, on themes so grave, in the Capitol of the nation.

The Broadway Swindle.—We are a little curious to see whether our City Government will actually have the hardihood to carry out the project they have started of *repaving Broadway*. We do not, indeed, desire to have our curiosity gratified at the great an expense to the City;—but the monstrosity of the proposition excites a natural desire to know whether there is *anything* on the face of the earth which the members of our Common Council cannot be *bribed* to sanction. Broadway was paved only a few years ago at an enormous cost, and in a style unequaled in any other city in the world. There is no pavement in Europe or America so solid, so enduring, or so *elegant as the Russ pavement in Broadway*. Our Common Council propose to take it all up and give the job of repaving it to an enterprising contractor, who can very well afford to pay a hundred thousand dollars for legislative sanction for the proceeding.

If this scheme is carried through, we shall be convinced that there is no job, no outrage, no enormity too flagrant for our City rulers. We shall have no doubt they would burn down the City Hall if they could make a hundred dollars apiece by it. They count on the utter indifference of the public, and they do this with apparent reason. The Broadway scheme excites no special attention, and has met with no vigorous resistance from any quarter.

Mr. W. W. Goulding, of Watertown, N. Y., was killed lately at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, by falling beneath a car in motion, as he was attempting to get upon the car.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

### An American Vessel-of-War Threatening to Bombard Matatlan.

### Gen. Miramon will not Accept the Presidency.

### The French and English Ministers Pressing for Money.

### Forced Loan at Guadalajara—The Government Palace Blown Up and Two Hundred Persons Killed.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th inst.

General Paez and Admiral Zamora are passengers by the *Tennessee*.

The Spanish fleet left Sacrificios on the 20th inst. for Havana.

The French and English fleets were at Sacrificios.

The Progreso quotes as rumor that an American vessel-of-war had threatened to blockade and bombard Mazatlan for condemning the cargo of an American merchantman by order of the Church Party.

The Cazes from the city are to the 19th inst.

The *Presidente*, Gen. Miramon's organ at Guadalajara, states that he (Miramon) will not accept the Presidency nor favor Robles, but adhere to the Zuloaga plan.

General Miramon was marching on the Capital. He had ordered a forced loan of $200,000 at Guadalajara, including foreigners, who paid under a threat of expulsion.

The Press of the City of Mexico state that the French and English Ministers had notified the Government that, unless a million of dollars was paid to satisfy the claims of French and English subjects within six days, the fleets of those countries would take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The statement was discredited.

General Degollado was at Morelia.

The Government Palace at Guadalajara was destroyed on the 10th by the explosion of the magazine just after Miramon left it for the capital. From one hundred to two hundred persons were killed, and terrible consternation was caused thereby.

The Liberals have taken Mazatlan.

Casuano had fallen back on Yantepec.

Blanc and Comargo, with 3,000 men, were before Zacatecas, and Miramon had sent 600 men to its assistance, but it was thought the garrison would be obliged to surrender.

Miramon declared vehemently against Robles' plan previous to his (Miramon's) election to the Presidency, but has been silent since that event.

Robles was still presiding, and was backed by the capitalists, and on friendly terms with Miramon. It is said that if Miramon declares for Zuloaga, Robles will join the Liberals.

The English and French Admirals have made a formal and threatening demand on Juarez for prompt payment of the English bonds.

Gen. Tracona had been released by Robles after a year's imprisonment at the capital, and, it was reported, would be placed in command at Vera Cruz.

The bark *Rapid* from New-York had discharged at Vera Cruz.

### News from Havana.

Charleston, Friday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 22d inst. Sugar was steady. Molasses firm. Freights dull. Exchanges inactive and weak.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Arizona* brings Havana advices of the 24th. The news is anticipated.

### The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 28.

Notwithstanding two accidents, which rendered it necessary to pack the Overland Mail about ninety miles, the trip was accomplished in twenty-three and a half days.

Three passengers left San Francisco, but were obliged to remain at a station fifty miles west of Fort Chadbourne, in consequence of the breaking of the coach.

The roads in Arkansas and Missouri were much improved.

The Sioux on the Platte Indians, on account of which was recently telegraphed from Washington, is stated to have grown out of the thefts and outrages committed by the Indians. After the fight the Texans made a treaty with the Indians, receiving their promise of good behavior in the future.

Mr. Pearson came with the mail from Fort Smith.

### News from Utah.

Drayswoods, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Utah Mail of Dec. 29 has arrived at St. Josephs. There had been no quorum of the Utah Legislature. Governor Cumming's message is described as brief and pointed. The weather had been very severe, and the mercury stood at 20° below zero for four consecutive days.

The President's Message was carried to Salt Lake in eleven days. A new and practicable pass through the Sierra Nevada has been discovered, which shortens the distance to the Pacific materially.

Fifteen mules had perished from cold at Sweetwater, and seventeen men were badly frozen.

### From Boston.

THE THORNDYKE WILL CASE—DEATH OF A LOUISVILLE MERCHANT, ETC.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Thorndyke will case was again taken up in the Probate Court to-day, and after the introduction of some additional testimony was further postponed until the 4th of April next, when it is expected the widow of the deceased will be present and testify on the disputed point of residence.

Daniel S. Pratt, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., died suddenly last night at the Tremont House of paralysis. The funeral services will be performed at noon to-day, when the remains will leave for his late home.

Two inches of snow fell last night, and it is raining heavily this morning.

### Elopement and Suicide.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Friday, Jan. 28.

A young man, named Harrison Sanders, eloped, last night, with the wife of his brother, Daniel Sanders, from Springfield, Vt., came to this place and took a room at Bellows Falls House. The husband and the sheriff pursued them, and the parties, finding themselves caught, took strychnine. The young Sanders died in twenty minutes. The woman is expected to recover.

### Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP ROEBUCK AND BARK GEORGE WASHINGTON ASHORE.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The ship *Roebuck*, from New-Orleans for this port, went ashore on the Willies, Cohasset Rocks, last night. The steamer *R. R. Forbes* has gone to her assistance. The crew were saved.

The brig *George Washington*, Lewis, home for Mobile, went ashore last night on the Spit, Nantucket Roads. She will come off at high water.

The *Roebuck* has bilged, and her bottom is coming up alongside.

Cohasset, Friday, Jan. 28—3 P. M.

The ship *Roebuck* remains fast on the rocks. Her bottom is out. The steamer *R. R. Forbes* has returned from her, not being able to render any assistance. Lighters will commence discharging her cargo in the morning.

LOSS OF THE BARK BENNETTE.

Long Branch, Friday, Jan. 28.

The bark *Brunette*, of Belfast, Me., Capt. Linekin, from New-York for Matanzas, came ashore last night at this place. The captain and crew were saved by E. Wardell, Agent of the Underwriters. She has two feet of water in her, and lies inside the bar. She will probably be a total loss. She left New-York at 12 o'clock yesterday.

### Heavy Robbery of a Banking-House.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 28.

The La Salle *Press* says that the banking-house of A. J. Manning at Prophetstown, Ill., was robbed on the night of the 19th of $65,000 in bonds and mortgages of the Camanche, Albany and Mendota Railroad, and about $7,000 in notes belonging to Mr. Manning.

### Serious Railroad Accident.

Easton, Pa., Friday, Jan. 28.

A train on the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad ran off the track when entering the depot here to-night. The engine, tender and several passenger cars were broken up, and the engineer, conductor and many passengers were seriously injured. No lives were lost.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEW YORK.

### Final Passage of the Metropolis Appropriation Bill in the House.

### Importunate Railroad Corporations—A New Water Scheme, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Railroad Convention of the four great lines from the seaboard to the West, now in session here, does not get along very smoothly. The chief points in dispute are the advantages to Baltimore growing out of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's course of redoubling for that place, and the violation of the St. Nicholas Hotel agreement by the New-York roads. The Erie road is charged with a violation of the eleventh article, by allowing drawbacks on freight through, the Buffalo & Hornellsville road, and the Central is charged with a violation of article fifth, in accepting freight by allowing the drayage charges to and from the Hudson River Railroad Depot in New-York City.

Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moves a resolution that these articles be rigidly adhered to, and declares, as an alternative, that the road will withdraw.

The discussion on this premise is animated and personal that the meeting to-day was broken up, and adjourned until to-night. They are now in session again.

Garrett and the Central are backed by Dean Richmond, Superintendent Hiscock, and several of the abled Directors.

Some of the knowing ones declare that while the New-York Roads seem disposed to maintain the agreement now, they will abandon it when their Lake connections open in the Spring.

Vice-President Breckinridge has gone home to Kentucky, in consequence of the ill health of himself and family.

Senator Gwin designs to make another effort to resuscitate the Pacific Railroad. S.

[FROM THE REGULAR NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

The tariff bill of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, fully meets the views of Secretary Cobb, who believes it will yield more revenue and be less protective than the tariff of 1857. Statements have been made by certain parties, on which newspaper paragraphs have been predicated, that no increase of duties is necessary, but it is ascertained that Secretary Cobb thinks otherwise, and so does the President. It is intimated that the rates in Mr. Phelps' bill would have increased the revenue on past years' importations about six and a half millions of dollars. The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the inquiry made of him by the House will doubtless be that the receipts from the Customs and Public Lands for the next fiscal year will not be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

## XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Owen of California, rising to a privileged question, said he ought not, yesterday, to have allowed the opinion that the Interpreter was a slave, for which he was then called to order by Mr. Bell, whose reproof he acknowledged, and was being led into an apology, for which the door of the Senate then not the theatre. He now gave notice of a motion to reconsider the Pacific Railroad bill, which he hoped to revive with such modification as would meet the views of the friends of that measure.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, setting forth that New-York and Brooklyn were destitute of defences against foreign invasion, and praying for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of works of defence. Referred.

Mr. Douglas in presenting a petition took occasion to mention that had he been present yesterday he would have voted to admit the claimants to the Indiana Senatorships on the floor.

Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, Mr. Stuart's successor from March next.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution that such action on the free list as would tend, if taxed, to relieve the financial wants of the Treasury, be transferred to the tariff schedule. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Private bills were considered. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House at the earliest practicable time the actual and probable receipts from customs and public lands for this and the next fiscal year, and whether said receipts will meet the public expenses.

Mr. Hoosier, of Alabama, from the Committee on Judiciary, said they had been engaged in examining the charges preferred against Thomas Irwin, United States District-Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and that pending said investigation they had been informed that Irwin has, to-day, resigned the office. The Committee, therefore, ask further instructions from the House.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced bills for the establishment of Territorial Governments for Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, gave notice that when the Arizona bill shall be called up he will offer an amendment, which was read, stating that whereas the territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is part, was, at the time of most permanent, free by law from African Slavery, and as such Slavery has since been established therein, therefore nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African Slavery in said Territory, which shall remain free from Slavery as acquired from Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Maine, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to our African squadrons and those given by the British Government to their forces on the same coast; also information as to the number of slavers and suspected slavers captured, and other matters pertaining thereto, since the ratification of the treaty of Washington.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Consular and Diplomatic bill was yesterday defeated.

The question being taken the bill was passed by 101 against 98.

Reports of a private nature were made from the Standing Committees.

Mr. Curtis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the payment of the officers and non-commissioned officers of Capt. Shaler's company, who accompanied Capt. Walker while in Central America, but who were not actually received into the service during the Mexican war.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, wanted to know whether the company from Boston commanded by Capt. Stoer was not precisely in the same condition as the Xenia and Piqua Companies. If so, he wanted it included in the resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole, when the House adjourned.

### Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Court of Appeals adjourned finally to-day,

THE FIRE AND CONSIGNMENT DISASTER.

[illegible]

About [illegible] yesterday morning, the passengers and crew of the Fulton Ferry-boat, on her way to New-York, saw a dense column of smoke issuing from the forward part of the boat, and immediately thereafter the cry of fire was raised. The boat was then in the middle of the East River, between Wallabout Channel and Fort Greene. The passengers, fearing the boat might be burned to the water's edge, ran aft, and the crew, with the Captain, Gunner, the engineer, and others, formed a line, and passed buckets of water from the engine-room forward, to the place where the fire was. The engine was then set in motion, and the water was thrown upon the burning mass. The passengers were then ordered to the after cabin, and the boat was turned about and headed for the Brooklyn side. The fire was then found to be in the forward part of the boat, and was thought to be in the engine-room. The engine was then stopped, and the boat was run ashore at the Navy-Yard, where the fire was soon extinguished. The damage to the boat is not very great, and she will be ready for her usual business in a few days. The cause of the fire is not known.

[illegible]

THE FOG IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The spurious sun who, disdaining the profound wisdom of Manasse, and yet too bashful to publish his prediction under his own signature, undertook to attack in his own prophecy the name of Lieut. Maury, has found his foresight verified to the letter. He stated that there would not be more than four fair days in January, and he will have been right, if even the last three days of the present month should prove fair. Yesterday was horrible in every sense of the word. All the combined troubles of wind, rain, mud, and fog, were rampant over New-York and its surroundings, and were still exercising their dominion when we went to press. The rain which began slightly on Thursday evening, became very heavy at midnight, and remained so until noon yesterday. If then "slacked off" as sea-faring men say, to a slow but a vastly uncomfortable drizzle, it which it indulged all night. The streets, which yesterday partially cleaned by the showers of the previous night, became again choked with mud, and the little boys who regularly lose their boots in the earthy deposits along the Park, were as numerous yesterday afternoon as ever. The fog, too, was as thick as the original genuine London article—and altogether the night was as dreary a one as the most melancholy poet could have wished for, or the least ambitious of theatrical managers would be likely to desire on week-day nights. In Brooklyn especially the fog was of the densest, and although it did not quite warrant the repeated declarations made during the evening to the effect that "a man could scarcely see an inch beyond his nose," was bad enough to have made such an observation admissible with a rather greater latitude in point of distance. It would be very desirable now, in view of the success of the last new prophet, if somebody else would predict that there will not be four wet days in February. Is there (besides Maurice) a "Murphy" among us?

[illegible]

Captain Ackerman's fog-meter, at the Fulton Ferry west, indicated a greater density than on any one of the previous foggy days of this foggy season.

NAVIGATION IMPEDED.

After 10 o'clock, A. M., there was no movement of transient vessels, either in the East or North Rivers, and the steam-tugs proved about with extreme caution. As usual on such occasions the Pack-slip ferry-boats ceased running occasionally, as a precaution against collisions and carpenters' bills. They did not run their boats after 3 o'clock, P. M. The James-slip Ferry observed the same precaution, as, having but two boats, they cannot afford to have the line broken up by allowing one of them to get disabled. The Williamsburg travelers were, consequently, compelled to cross Grand-street Ferry to reach the City after that hour; and, in returning, to cross that and the Fulton Ferry. The boats of the latter, after five o'clock P. M., were densely packed. Two or three of them, it is estimated, transported over 3,000 persons each. There was no room for vehicles, every square foot of room being occupied by passengers, large numbers standing upon the hurricane deck to obtain standing room. Three boats only were employed, one boat remaining on each side until the third boat had safely crossed. The Wall-street and the two South Ferries continued to run, though at diminished speed.

COLLISION ON THE WATER SIDE.

During the prevalence of the fog yesterday afternoon, the steam-tug Zerah S. Breese, when passing up the North River, came into collision with the Jersey City ferry-boat Gregory, carrying away a part of the ferry-boat's railing and demolishing about thirty feet of the ladies' cabin. Considerable fright was experienced among the passengers; the ladies, however, acted with creditable presence of mind. No one was injured.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STRANGE USE OF A CART LICENSE.—Yesterday, a German woman, who for four years past has repeyed in happiness in the belief that by due process of law she was entitled to rejoice in the name of Sommer, appeared before Justice Welsh, and more in anger than in sorrow, unfolded a tale of unusual interest. She stated, or somebody did for her, that she arrived here something more than four years ago, and resided with her sister; that she made the acquaintance of one Johannes Sommer, who inveigled her into doing what she in her innocence (of the English language) supposed was marrying him. But before she did that, she did what subsequent events have shown to have been the first too confiding step in her road to ruin. Sommer, like many other members of the family, who spell their names with fewer letters, was short of money. He was also stubborn to rise in the world, as many a noble Smith has been before. To the confiding girl he whispered his aspirations, and she, having the wherewithal to make him happy, loaned over enough to purchase a horse and cart. Sommer secured the objects of his ambition, and after exposing them to her admiring gaze, invited her to accompany him to the Mayor's office, where he promised to make her his bride. Alas! she was but too willing to go, and she went. Sommer, the "deceiver," had a little talk with some of the gentlemen in the Mayor's office, and, on payment of a moderate amount, received an impressingly printed sheet of paper, which the innocent girl believed to be a marriage certificate. They returned; Sommer went into the carting business; both went to housekeeping, and all went happily until a few days ago, when she went into an examination of the effects of Sommer. It was not long before she discovered what she believed to be no less than four marriage certificates. She straightway believed her Sommer quite as bad if not worse than the original Joe, and of course was very angry. When the unsuspecting carman came home, he got something for supper that he couldn't buy at the German eating saloon. Johannes became angry in his turn. He told the girl "she was make von fam fool mit herself." She answered by producing the proof. Johannes explained that they were his yearly cart licenses, and put her in mind of her having been present when he took out the first. The girl felt worse after the explanation than before. She made such a din about his ears, that Johannes put her out of doors. She cared nothing for that, further than that she wanted the furniture; and for the recovery of that, she applied to Justice Welsh. What she still believed was her marriage certificate was produced. She was informed that it was only a carman's license, and that she had not been married to Johannes at all. Sommer, to save trouble, promised to restore the furniture, and they were allowed to depart, the indignant girl declaring as she went that she would not get married to Johannes any more.

TIGHTENING ANOTHER OF THOSE LOOSE SCREWS.—The new Comptroller has addressed another circular to City officials—this time to the Clerks of the County Courts, and other officials of the County—informing them that with the exception of the salaries fixed by law and ordinance, all claims for services rendered, expenses incurred, and for materials and supplies furnished the County since the 1st of January, 1858, must, before payment will be made, be submitted to, and allowed by the Board of Supervisors. He has fixed upon certain application days, and certain payment days, when, and on no other, applications will be received, and payments made. Even claims for regular salaries will, after this, have to be presented in a specified form, and vouched for by the Clerks of the Courts or the Heads of Departments. He considers the District Courts are City Courts, and the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, Marine, Surrogate's General and Special Sessions and Police Courts, County Courts.

EXAMINING PARTIES ON THEIR OWN BEHALF.—Yesterday, in summing up the case of Nesmith vs. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, where the defendants set up that the owners (Amasa & Son) procured the vessel to be burned—Mr. Chauncey O'Connor said, referring to their testimony: Had not Edward Amasa and his son been permitted to testify, I feel assured great dissatisfaction would have rested on your minds and that of his Honor. I have been always opposed to the law which permits parties to be examined on their own behalf; but I am free to say that I think I must become a convert to the opinion of those wiser heads who favor it. It seems to be the only safe, reliable and satisfactory way of getting at the truth of a case.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET NUISANCE.—Aldermen Gerry, Tooney, and Scam, the Committee on [illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

THE LATEST AND GREATEST

[illegible]

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[illegible]

AN AMERICAN [illegible]

PICTORIAL [illegible]

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PARIS, Jan. 8, 1858.

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| | |
|---|---|
| New-York Club | New-York City. |
| Union Club | New-York City. |
| Manhattan Club | New-York City. |
| Harmonic Club | New-York City. |
| Knickerbocker Club | New-York City. |
| Gotham Club | New-York City. |
| City Club | New-York City. |
| Knickerbocker Club | New-York City. |
| Union Association | New-York City. |
| Brooklyn Club | Brooklyn, L. I. |
| Somerset Club | Boston, Mass. |
| Tremont Club | Boston, Mass. |
| Boston Club | Boston, Mass. |
| Union Club | Philadelphia. |
| Philadelphia Club | Philadelphia. |
| Baltimore Club | Baltimore, Md. |
| Maryland Club | Baltimore, Md. |
| Richmond Club | Richmond, Va. |
| Charleston Club | Charleston, S. C. |
| Newport Club | Newport. |
| Natchez Club | Natchez, Miss. |
| Pickwick Club | New-Orleans, La. |
| Boston Club | New-Orleans, La. |
| Savannah Club | Savannah, Ga. |
| Wilkesbarre Club | Wilkesbarre, Pa. |
| Officers U. S. A. Club | West Point, N. Y. |
| Officers U. S. A. Club | Fort Monroe, N. Y. |
| Officers U. S. A. Club | Old Point Comfort, Va. |
| U. S. Army Club | Governor's Island. |
| Officers U. S. A. Club | Fort Leavenworth, N. Y. |
| Officers U. S. A. Club | Fort Hamilton, N. Y. |
| Pacific Club | San Francisco. |
| Union Club | St. Paul, M. T. |
| Beaufort Club | South Carolina. |
| St. Louis Club | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Union Club | Worcester, Mass. |
| Brighton Club | Brighton, Mass. |
| Columbia Club | Columbia, S. C. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| New-York Hotel | New-York City. |
| Lorenzo House | New-York City. |
| Brevoort House | New-York City. |
| St. Germain Hotel | New-York City. |
| Home House | New-York City. |
| Commerce House | New-York City. |
| National House | New-York City. |
| Murray Hill Hotel | New-York City. |
| Revere House | Boston, Mass. |
| Tremont House | Boston, Mass. |
| Eutaw House | Baltimore, Md. |
| American Hotel | Richmond, Va. |
| St. Charles Hotel | Richmond, Va. |
| Ocean House | Portsmouth, Va. |
| Brown's Hotel | Macon, Ga. |
| Lamar House | Macon, Ga. |
| Anglo-American Hotel | Hamilton, C. W. |
| Clifton House | Niagara Falls, C. W. |
| Pavilion Hotel | Charleston, S. C. |
| Pavilion Hotel | Sharon Springs, N. Y. |
| Equinox House | Manchester, N. Y. |
| Congress Hall | Albany, N. Y. |
| Weddell House | Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Eagle Hotel | Kingston, N. Y. |
| Keeler's Rooms | Broadway, New-York City. |
| Latourette Hall | Broadway, New-York City. |
| Wallace & Reeves | Broadway, New-York City. |
| Bleecker's Rooms | 32d-st., New-York City. |
| Montague Hall | Brooklyn, L. I. |
| McCormack's Rooms | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Bird's Rooms | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| McKinney's Rooms | Baltimore, Md. |
| Hillcott's Rooms | Washington, D. C. |
| Miller's Rooms | New-Orleans, La. |
| Thompson's Rooms | New-Haven, Conn. |
| Staples & Winchester | Norwich, Conn. |
| Adams' Rooms | Cumberland, Md. |
| Ainsworth's Rooms | Saratoga, N. Y. |
| Jones' Rooms | Columbus, Ga. |
| Mahaffey's Rooms | Columbus, Ga. |
| Leslie's Rooms | Atlanta, Ga. |
| Wright's Rooms | Trenton, N. J. |
| Whipple's Rooms | Providence, R. I. |
| Metropolitan Hall | St. Paul, M. T. |
| D. Whipple's Rooms | Detroit, Mich. |
| Sipperly's Rooms | Port Huron, Mich. |
| Scavy's Rooms | Chicago, Ill. |
| Leslie's Rooms | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Painter's Rooms | Mauch Chunk, Pa. |
| Lamoure's Rooms | Mobile, Ala. |
| Gillespie's Rooms | Hamilton, C. W. |
| Lyman's | Montgomery, Ala. |

The demand is constantly and largely increasing for these tables and cushions, and we have been obliged to increase our facilities for manufacturing. And now we employ in our establishment more persons than are engaged in all similar establishments in the United States combined. None but the best mechanics are employed, and the finest materials are exclusively used. The utmost care is used in every branch, and prompt attention paid to orders received by mail.

Mr. Phelan's constant attention is given to the improvement of billiard tables, connected with Billiards, and five patents have each issued to protect the improvements made; the latest dated

NOVEMBER THE 10TH, 1858.

Tables of any size made at short notice.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st.
Orders addressed to
MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee,
At Nos. 788 and 790 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD-CONDITIONED BILLIARD Table, with equipments complete. Phelan's make preferred. None but those having good tables need answer. Address, ROOM No. 21, Merchant's Hotel.

## MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Alpers, Hz. Wolf, Gustav Kobbé, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 20 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 25 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S CUPOLA
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best piano made. Melodeons, cheap. New-York, which is great bargains. Second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. J. P. BERRY, No. 416 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1431 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 206 Cedar-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 192 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a superior instrument of his celebrated pianofortes at very reasonable rates. Piano-forte taken in exchange for their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN all styles, of several cases, at wholesale prices, for cash or on the instalment system. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $50. A. H. THOMPSON, 408 Broadway.

TAYLOR'S PATENT PIANO—SUPERIOR PIANO, 82 octaves, with Patent Metallic Plate. An unlimited warranty given. Warerooms, 365 Broadway, of his own manufacture.

WANTED—A GOOD TOWN CHURCH, IN NEW-York, a good [illegible] who is a good reader, and who has some [illegible]. Address MUSIC, Box No. 9 Brooklyn Post-Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL, RESPECTABLE, IN A SMALL family, to do the general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer; no other help; good wages; for a smart, active girl one good place will be given. Apply at Kent-av., west side, sixth house from Gold-av., East Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDNER TO GO A LONG DISTANCE in the country. One thoroughly acquainted with the business and also accustomed to the care of horses can apply at No. 164 West 13th-st., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a smart, active boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good and quick hand, and resides with his parents; none others need apply. Salary, $60 first year. Apply, after 3 P. M., at 16 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 16 years of age, to do the general light work of an office; must reside with his parents. Address S., Box No. 2,836 Post-Office, in hand-writing of applicant.

WANTED—A SMALL ACTIVE BOY TO DO LIGHT porter's work and make himself generally useful; to reside with his parents and to be hand early morning. Such a one may apply to No. 48 Broadway.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRUG CLERK, ONE well acquainted with the prescription business. Address APOTHECARY, Box No. 103 Times Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZARNT,
MONTHLY NURSE,
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE willing girls, in city or country, both competent to make the best of home, plain and substantial cooking; are first-rate washers and ironers; will be good nurses and seamstresses; will not be hard, unjust and serious in their reductions. Leave the best of references. Call at No. 128 Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED nurse, by a person who has lived in one family for twenty years, is a very robust woman, and perfectly free from fear of work, perfectly sober, obliging and respectable. Unquestionable references given. Is a good cook, washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 16 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CLEAN, SMART and tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or as chambermaid or waitress; is a fast rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook; and baker; is used to a gentlemen's family; will make herself generally useful; the best of reference from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business; is also competent to chambermaid and to do some of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 105 10th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first class English cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, creams, jellies, pastries, game; would engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 26 Spring-st., first floor, for three days. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner; would take charge of one or two grown up children. Best of City reference given her last employer. No objection to the country. Address No. 126 West 30th-st. until engaged.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A SITuation, by a perfect German cook or housekeeper, who understands French and many other kind of cooking, and is a first-rate pastry cook and baker. City references from first families will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages $7. Also, a girl of 16, to wait on table, mind children; is a good chambermaid; wages $4. Call or address No. 216 East 20d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 years of age, as nurse or to assist with light chamberwork or do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 21st-st., corner of 7th av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EFficient and well-recommended girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. They may be seen, until suited, at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, a situation as wet nurse in some gentleman's family, where due attention and care would be appreciated. Respectable reference given. Address, for two days, C. M., No. 169 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, in a gentleman's family, and would not mind going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 Macdougal-st., next door to Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A young woman; understands French ironing and plaiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., in the book-store near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 176 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as nursery governess, or companion for a lady; has the highest testimonials of character and ability. Can be seen at Mrs. GREEN'S, No. 820 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young woman who is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 23 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock on Friday or Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 4 8th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant French woman as a child's nurse and chambermaid and seamstress. Wages low. Apply at No. 252 East 32d, between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and can do plain sewing; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at her 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing; has lived in her last situation eight years; City reference. Apply, for two days, at 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who knows her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 26 30th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Can give the best of City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; or would do all the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 205 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY an English woman. Apply on Friday or Saturday at No. 23 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home. No. 211 Pacific-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 19 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

### MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, who has been a student, seeks an engagement. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City references as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. Y. S., Box No. 166 Times Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—has two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 139 Times Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has long experience; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address R. JACKSON, No. 233 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who understands farming, gardening, and carpenter's as well as mason's work; his capacities would render him very useful on any country place. Address R. E., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work on the place; prefers the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address THOS. B., No. 296 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 19 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, in some wholesale store as porter; can write a good plain hand; is quick at figures; can give best of City reference from his last place. Address DANIEL HERLIHY, No. 400½ Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 136 4th-av., in the harness maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a good, careful driver; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAQ, Box No. 131 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address O. C., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly and can give good references. Apply at 42 Bond-st., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce satisfactory references. Address P. Z., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 147 Times Office.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCH IMPORTERS.—WANTED—A situation by a young man, who has an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance, and would make an object as a permanent situation. Unquestionable references. Address Box No. 3,069 Post-Office.

A GERMAN AN AMERICAN PUPIL OF [illegible] of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as assistant in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any other business where chemical knowledge may be required. [illegible] 1,840, New-York Post-office.

$4 50 [illegible] WATER-PROOF [illegible] Pocket Bibles, warranted to give satisfaction. [illegible]

## INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, ONE FOR ONLY $10.—BRYAN'S COLLEGE, 437 Broadway, [illegible] MONDAY, the 31, [illegible] Terms, $10.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 176 BROADWAY, [illegible] given in French, Spanish, Italian, German and English. Classes for [illegible] and speaking. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, or to F. RAMBELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East [illegible], James Wall Russell. New term opens January 17th. Any pupils received at any time. Circulars containing full information of CARTER'S Boarding-house, or at the School.

$8 FOR TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS ON THE PIANO.—By a lady educated in Europe, with good references, who is also a thorough teacher of French and English. No children under 12 years of age. Pupils will be educated at $10 a month. Address Mrs. JORRIS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of Paris, and the Alvez system of teaching in the best families in New-York, wishes to obtain a few more pupils to instruct them in French at their own house. Best of references. Address or apply to R. L., No. 20 White-st.

LADIES' WRITING CLASS.—THE SUBSCRIBER is now forming a class of ladies, who will meet every Saturday, at 11 o'clock. Terms, $2 per quarter. A perfect command of the pen warranted. Lessons in schools and families. W. S. MAGLAURIN, Room No. 10 Clinton Hall.

MRS. ROWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 21 East 30th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 51 and 53 Madison-st. The next session will open on the 24th inst. The Rev. TH. FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principals.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 16 East 31d-st., evening and day school. Classical and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE BROOKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Ayrault, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. RANSFIELD, President.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED and fully competent teacher of the Piano, would like to have some more pupils. Terms very moderate. Address or call on Mrs. HECHT, No. 361 Bowery, near 4th-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 46th and 47th sts. Terms moderate.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers; schools with pupils, parents with school circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted: SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 126 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

## TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED—BY A LADY FROM England, of great experience, an engagement in the above capacity. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, drawing, music and singing. The Southern States or country preferred. Address W., Box No. 128 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE RAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEHINGER, and servants, speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen can find a desirable home with a small family in a new house, at No. 128 West 34th-st; terms reasonable. References of first class given and required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board in a small private family, at No. 29 Vesey-st., one door west of Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house No. 53 Sands-st., a large neatly furnished room and board for one or two gentlemen; location elevated and healthy, house quite comfortable, well warmed and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small, no children; about six minutes from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 5 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A VERY PLEASANT front room on the second floor, suitable for a lady and gentleman; or two young gentlemen, at No. 41 East 13th-st. The house has all the modern improvements. No removal in May.

TO LET—AT NO. 1 CARROLL-PLACE, BLEECKER-st., near Broadway, a neatly furnished back parlor to two gentlemen, with or without board; hot and cold baths; also, a large tea-room, to one or two geese. All on 1st floor.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 29 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome room on the first floor, with all the conveniences.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 111 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUSINESS man, with $1,000 to $5,000, to engage in a business promising to be the most lucrative yet offered for years. The chances to make a fortune in a very short time are almost beyond a doubt. The business is a patented article, of such great utility, and rare quality, that it is indispensable in every family, that it must unavoidably become a business of immense importance throughout the country. Furniture dealers will find it greatly to their interest to examine it, as the exclusive sale and control in any place will be highly important to them. This is no humbug, and any business man, with a cash capital of from $1,000 to $5,000, can be made quite independent three times the amount of his capital every year. For particulars, apply to THOMAS W. SLADE, French's Hotel, New-York City.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—The writer, a person of more than twenty years' active experience in mercantile business, in buying and selling, in this City and its vicinity, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services to attend to any branch of business with which he is familiar, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, &c.; or to assume the charge of any responsible business where a general knowledge of mercantile and financial matters is required. A responsible position is desired, where his services will be appreciated. Best references as to character, ability, &c., can be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 190 Times Office, stating place of interview.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing from $10,000 to $20,000 may hear of an opportunity of embarking in a respectable and profitable wholesale business with a party who has extensive acquaintance and is a first-class salesman of fifteen years experience in the jobbing trade in this City, by addressing T. A. H., Post-Office, New-York. All communications strictly confidential, and the most unexceptionable references will be given and required.

$2,000.—WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH above amount to purchase one-half interest in an established popular preparation (patent medicine)—an opportunity seldom presented to persons seeking a business. Unquestionable references. POPULAR PREPARATION, Box No. 112 Times Office, New-York, for three days.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at an unparalleled low price below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 672 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH for an investment of from $5,000 to $8,000 in cash or good security, as active partner in a first-class business. Will be offered to the right sort of a man, by calling on WM. REYNOLDS, No. 293 Broadway, in the store.

A PHYSICIAN, OR AN EDUCATED PHARmaceutist, with a few thousand dollars, may learn of an excellent chance to engage in a strictly first-class medical business. Address, with real name, W. A., Box No. 128 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.—WANTED—A SITUATION OR AN interest with an established dentist, by a man of 12 years' experience; can furnish first-class references as to ability and character. Address DENTIST, care of S. W. LEE, St. Nicholas Hotel, for three days.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—$5,000.—A fine opportunity is offered for a person with this amount to take an interest in serious (active or sleeping) on a cash and checking business now business already established. Address Box No. 3,108 Post-Office.

## DANCING.

CHARKUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 EAST BROADWAY.
New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. Terms made on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former patrons that his Second Quadrille, mentioned in the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evening Times Quadrille, and is danced at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Amor-place.

## BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.—
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
WILL GIVE A BALL
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.
Dodworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

[illegible]

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others, on Flatbush, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are well constructed, new, and will be sold very low to actual settlers. Persons willing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to R. R. HILLOCO, Executor, No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house, No. 71 Amity-st., near Hudson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear after the rear of the house facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain at long and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 22d-st., near 6th-av. House three stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for any person wishing a home in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,730 Post-Office.

BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story brick house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 22x92, house 22x40, with two-story ten and bath-rooms. Room will be given by day's work in best manner, with basement, light dry cellar, Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 102 Liberty-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 20 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 20 by about 40 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, painted glass in hall, three rooms, mahogany doors; hot air, water and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, that very desirable three-story and attic brick-front house, on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 20 feet front, and near, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 26 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given.

JAS. B. WOOD, } Executors.
WILLIAM POST, }

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE TWO-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Gleason-av. A desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 19 rooms and is in complete order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Price $4,300. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply on the premises or to G. S. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st. Also for sale, six lots at Sangus Point, N. J.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCAtion the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, viz.: Five (frame) on Cambridge-st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., $2,650; and four (brick) on 4th, Fulton-av., midway between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, $3,600; water in the houses throughout. Apply to W. H. HIGHLEY, (owner,) No. 13 Remsen-st., or TRICE, W. LOVE, on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 25x100, and one lot, 50x100, on northeast corner 19th and Almeda-av. Price, $600 for each single lot, and $950 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x100, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots, $500 each; 50 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 1 TO MAY 1, 1859, TO A gentleman and his wife, the upper part of the three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, (No. 46 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,) consisting of second floor and one room on the third floor; rent $600 per annum and one-third of the gas. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR unimproved property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 80x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots adjoining, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 60 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 135 1st-st., with ten rooms in the rear; has and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 128 EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, one thousand of Lorillard's cut, small size, in a beautiful location, a few small brown-stone fronts, between first and third avenues; three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 80 AND 82 JOHN-STREET TO let, to be occupied by the subscribers, 25 feet front and by 19 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 112 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and stores on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of E. J. GILCOLY, No. 98 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 82x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. J. GORLIER, No. 23 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Rattlesnake, with front on East River, 30 minutes from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. INO. SOWERBERD, Jr., room No. 3 First Bank Building.

TO RENT, LEASE OR SELL—A COMMOdious house at Flushing, suitable for a large family, an academy or water cure; large yard and out-buildings, pleasantly retired; ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot. WM. E. PRINCE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 27 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a small farm in New-York. This farm is pleasantly situated and well watered. Price $8,000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PARCELS OF GROUND in Harlem; three-story brown-stone house in 125th-st., near 3d-av.; 2 three-story manic-front houses in Dean-st., near Hoyt

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK
[illegible] COMPANY,
[illegible]

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.
JOHN M. MILNOR,
JOHN F. PHYFE,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,
DAVID DOWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WM. C. DUESENBERY,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE GREEN,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN C. MOTT,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
LORING ANDREWS,
RUSSELL DART,
WM. H. APPLETON,
CHARLES J. MARTIN,
PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
Vice-President. Actuary,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858 ..... $3,172,623 [illegible]
From unexpired Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858 ..... 1,119,188 [illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums ..... $4,291,811 [illegible]
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858 ..... $3,491,614 20
Losses paid during the period ..... $1,[illegible]
Returned Premiums and Expenses ..... [illegible]
The Company have the following assets, viz:
Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks ..... $1,[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages ..... [illegible]
Real Estate ..... [illegible]
Loans on Bottomry, Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, and other Loans, including Premium Notes and Bills Receivable ..... [illegible]
Cash in Bank ..... [illegible]
Total amount of Assets ..... $5,[illegible]

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1848, to the 1st day of January, 1858, amounting to [illegible] dollars, have been paid to the Assured, or their legal representatives, in certificates of profit, and to the Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859 ..... [illegible]
Total profits for 11½ years ..... $[illegible]
The certificates previous to 1848, and 40 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash ..... [illegible]
Net premiums remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859 ..... $3,136,000
By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
John D. Jones, Benjamin Crooke, A. A. Low,
Charles Dennis, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge,
W. E. H. Moore, Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins,
Thomas Tileston, A. P. Pillot, Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit, Lawson E. Suares, William Wood,
W. C. Pickersgill, Henry M. Willis, J. Henry Burgy,
Lewis Curtis, David L. Miller, Geo. Grinnell,
Chas. H. Remsen, Jas. Lee, Henry G. Brewer,
Lowell Holbrook, Geo. G. Hobson, Edward H. Bell,
John C. Goodhue, David Lane, E. S. Morgan,
F. A. Harrower, James Boyd, B. J. Howland,
Wm. Sturgis, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Saml. Babcock,
Wm. E. Gilliland, Jas. Bryce, Fletcher Westray,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. E. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Trafficers' and Circular Notes, payable at agencies in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA.
Buyers the Bank of British North America has branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and Bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 22
F. B. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE BRITISH BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. J. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of the firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 OF THE DELAWARE and Raritan Canal Company and Sandy Hook Railroad Company Sterling Bonds, loans of $1,000,000, due 1866, and $600,000, due 1863, and of the Delaware Delaware Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the above two Companies jointly, loan of $700,000, due 1867, cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 28, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the Bank will be held at the Banking House MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1859, from 10 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. DESTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Green Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 8, 1859.—Interest will be paid on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, at the Banking House of MARK CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 Williams-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
S. P. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the First and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 11 Directors and 3 Inspectors of election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., from 11 o'clock until 1 P. M.
WM. R. CARMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST—The interest coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 20 Pine-st., on and after the 1st Feb. next.
G. M. HILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Stock for sale, with scrip attached, due 1st February, also, Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, with the last scrip attached, due 1st February.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE SEVEN Directors of the Erie Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 10 till 2 P. M.
F. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cents, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK of Long Island, for sale cheap by ALBERT E. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

## FINANCIAL.

[illegible]
J. H. RAYNE, [illegible] SEC. TAYLOR.

[illegible] WOOD & CO.,
[illegible]

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1859.
THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP VOUCHERS OF this Company are informed that the Act of Incorporation has been passed, and that the payment of installments on said scrip will commence on the 1st inst.
JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 48 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of Railroad, Canal and City Corporation Bonds. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED.—A GENERAL partner with the above amount of funds, in an established very lucrative business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 118 Times Office.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 15, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.
THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX PER CENT ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, payable to the stockholders on demand.
We have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent on their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent, the certificates deliverable to parties entitled to them on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
A Trip Scrip Dividend is declared by the Company for the twelve years ending with 1858, of Twenty per cent, payable on demand.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 19, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the Ocean Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 10th inst., payable at the office in New-York, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 35 WALL-ST.,
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.
RICHARD O. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, Jan. 22, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st of February.
By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BERRIMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.—New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
By order,
J. H. PIRMENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
Jan. 8, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 22 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
MICHT A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

## INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
GEORGE TOWNSEND, JAS. LEARYD,
CHAS. SWORDS, T. H. EANSON,
JOHN TENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMSTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVANUS LELAND,
SILAS BROWSON, ALVE E. LAING,
R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS, LAWRENCE EVERHARD,
G. F. MOSS, JR., JOHN W. EVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., F. H. HOLCOMB,
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES E. ADEE, JR., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 123 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL PROPERTY.
This Company, with the entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.
DIRECTORS.
D. B. Keeler, E. D. Brown, E. L. Walton,
Wm. Demotteaux, Robert M. Field, Geo. J. Price,
Jacob Walton, John Falconer, Stephen Valentine,
James Humes, Stephen Cutter, David H. Knapp,
James Nash, Alonzo F. Briggs, Jno. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake, Alex. McDonald, Charles Ferier,
Abr'm Denike, Nathan Arlet, Sanford Mead,
Jos. L. Mott, Jr., John H. Morris, John Murphy,
John D. Moore, E. Marshall, Jacob Wilson,
D. S. KEELER, President.
S. Y. Brown, Secretary.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 290 Greenwich-st. and No. 88 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $6 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low.
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 290 Greenwich-st. and No. 88 Murray-st., New-York.

THE WHAT CHEER
HOP YEAST CAKES,
The best article for making healthy bread, biscuits, buckwheat cakes, &c. Warranted free from soda, saleratus, or other drugs. For sale at the principal grocers and at wholesale by STEPHEN VM. SMITH, No. 334 Broadway.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT REDFIELD'S, WEDDING AND VISITING card rooms, [illegible] Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail attended.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, at the Exchange Sales Room, on MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,
The 2-story brick house and lot No. [illegible] street, south of 14th, E. Van Horenbeck, deceased. The lot is 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, and the sale will be positive, and possession given. $12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Sign at No. 32 Wall-st.

S. BARNES, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of New-York, 1858, ch. 302, and other statutes, the subscriber will sell at public auction, on the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 1st of February, the following Bonds, viz.: 1st, all and all discovered, the following Bonds, issued by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation, to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Gallatin; 14 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jonesville; 19 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Memphis. JAMES F. DUELAY, Comptroller.
By order of James F. Duelay, Esq., Comptroller of the State of New-York.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3,
At 12½ o'clock.
$22,000—22 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$24,000—24 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$22,000—22 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$37,000—37 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

MILLER & MCEVITT, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF Valuable Real Estate, to be sold at auction by MILLER & McEVITT, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.
The valuable 2-story house and lot No. 223 East 15th-st.; size of lot, 20 feet by half the block; size of house, 26 by about 50; free and clear of all incumbrances. Will rent for $300.
Five-story brick house and lot No. 127 East 11th-st.; size of lot, 25 by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; subject to a mortgage of $4,000. Will rent for $600.
Four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 132 East 17th-st.; size of lot, 25 by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; subject to a mortgage of $3,000. Will rent for $800.
For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased.
HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 60 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West sts. Lot 20x75 feet.
MINETTA LANE.—The lot, with the 2-story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2-frame stables on the rear, No. 21 Minetta-lane, being the south side, between Carmine and Minetta sts. Lot 24x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEDDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEDDS & CO., WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Saturday), Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatelle, mahogany washstands, centre, pier and card tables, mahogany rockers, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, mahogany sofas, tête-à-tête, &c. Also, an invoice of books, together with an invoice of jewelry, embracing pins, rings, &c., also, at 2 o'clock, one grand action piano, one mahogany piano, all in good order; also, one case of fossils, petrifactions, &c. Sale without reserve.

MILLER & MCEVITT, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT AUCTION.—A number of bonds and mortgages on property located in New-York City, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1859, by MILLER & McEVITT, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive. For terms and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, at No. 38 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES' ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD.—Allotted to Clayton Scholes, On Bedford and other avenues, Rost and other streets, within half a mile of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 65 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HERMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, JAN. 31—AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, at No. 6 Douglass, near Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, fine large engravings, framed; Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
PLANING MILL.—MORTGAGE SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, one first-class 8-inch planing machine, in complete running order. Sale positive. Terms at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Furniture of every description, well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

SIDNEY DEAFER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DEAFER, OFFICE NO. 39 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McGAVIN and PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the fifth day of January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jan-lawsw8*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM C. WEED AND HENRY A. WILSON, against DAVID M. LOY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars, twenty-four cents, with interest on $500 from May 27, 1858, and on $20 24 from the 23d day of June, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Jan. 8, 1859. Jan-lawsw6*
STARR & BUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—MARY WOODFINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BARNES, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, Dec. 13, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the Village of Yonkers, County aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dec. 13, 1858.
E. W. VAN PELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
dec-lawsw6*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES O. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 60 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.
aug-lawsw6*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN HULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 40 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1858.
ANNA HULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
nov-lawsw6*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 102 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1858.
ROBERT J. BREWER, } Executors.
HENRY J. WEST, }
aug-lawsw6*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Albert P. Nye, Esq., No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD HILEY, } Administrators.
aug-lawsw6* HUGH DONOHUE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence, No. 128 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
ANN M. WHITLOCK, Administratrix.
sep-lawsw6*

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

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## MEDICAL.

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